Morning Oregonian.

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THE LEADING
SOUTH PORTLAND
DRUGGIST.
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YET.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters.

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AGENTS,

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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NEW PARK THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

Farewell Performance

MR. GEO. W. [illegible]

And his Dramatic Company

"DANITE"

NEW PARK THEATRE.

MONDAY, APRIL 9th—ONE NIGHT ONLY

Harrison & Rogers' Magnificent Comedy Company

PRESENTING

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

"THE PAYMASTER"

"MY GERALDINE"

Reserved Seats at D. W. Prentiss's.

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The Great Battle Painting

Admission 50c. Children under 12 years, 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M. On and after April 2d.

THE GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

GERMANIA GARDEN

FINEST RESORT IN PORTLAND

On Jefferson Street corner 10th, one block south of Salmon. First Fine Sunday in May. Best of refreshments. Only respectable resort admitted. Come one, come all.

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W. D. Edwards, Grand Street, Portland, Or., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Sick Headache for years. Costiveness and Sick Headache. I have tried many medicines, but Ayer's Pills have done me more good than all the rest. I now take one pill each night, and am entirely cured of Costiveness and Sick Headache."

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PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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Is the only one that gives perfect satisfaction. I find that one pill does more work, is more reliable, and more thoroughly cleanses the system than three of any other pill I have ever used. In fact, I consider Ayer's Pills worth their weight in gold. Those made in Lowell are superior to any others. They are sugar coated. Some made elsewhere are not. I have used Ayer's Pills in my practice for years, and shall continue to do so. They are the best pill I have ever found.—Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

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[illegible] IMPLEMENT CO.

[illegible] Front St., Portland, Or.

Buggies, Carriages, Cabriolets, Phaetons and Road Wagons. Agents for Spring Wagons, Surreys, Piano Boxes. Also a Full Line of Heavy and Mill Machinery.

Catalogues sent on application before purchasing. Catalogues furnished on application.

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Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

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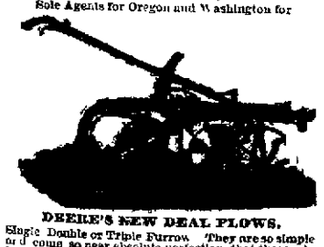

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Single Double or Triple Furrow. They are so simple and come so near absolute perfection that those who have used them or seen them work cannot say enough in their praise.

We are also sole agents for Deere's Gang, Sulky and Walking Plows, Buckeye Press, Grain Drills, Gorbin Disk Harrows, Deere's Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, and will keep on hand a full assortment of Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages, Farm and Spring Wagons.

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1 No 1½ California Planer and Matcher
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1 Turning Lathes
1 Iron Stand for Pulley Wheels
2 Boring Machines
1 Mortiser
1 Tenoner
Circular Saws, Band Saw Blades,
3 in 2½ in 2x4 in 3 in and 1¾ in Shafting,
Counter Shafts for all Machines
Iron Hangers all Jousing Patent
Belting Pulleys
1600 Inches Sticker and Shaper Knives
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Warranted *absolutely pure* Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner of F and Front streets in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on

TUESDAY, the 24th of April, next,

at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

[illegible] W. H. MCMURRAY, Acting Secretary.

Portland, Or., March 31, 1888.

Sewer gas disease germs and contagion are effectually combatted by burning Hydronaphthol Pastilles in rooms and apartments. They are fragrant, and invigorating to the sick.

Security against Suffering and Disease and Death!

Skin and scalp diseases are permanently cured by Hydronaphthol Soap, a pure highly scented medicinal soap for toilet, nursery and bath.

Toothache, face neuralgia and inflamed or swollen gums yield promptly to Darby's Dental Plasters, which take the place of opiates, and dangerous toothache drops.

Corns and bunions cause no pain where Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters are used. They quickly allay inflammation and relieve pain.

25 Cents.

Scarlet pox and other contagious diseases are prevented by burning Seabury & Johnson Candles in cellars, closets, sinks, ships; holds, bird cages, chicken coops, &c.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, New York.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Deadlock in Congress to be Speedily Broken.

EMBERS OF THE GREAT STRIKE

Glow the Pugilist Badly Whipped—Death of Gen Gilmore—A Plea for Aid to Vete an Soldiers—Death of Lathan Olcott

WASHINGTON, April 8. The oleo bill will probably take up the South Dakota bill to-morrow and try to dispose of it by Wednesday night.

The bill to establish the bureau of animal industry is made the special order for Thursday. When these two measures are disposed of Shoemaker will introduce the secretary of the treasury to invest in government bonds 5 per cent of the funds held for the redemption of the notes of national banks failed in liquidation or securing currency will be taken up. These measures have been accorded the right of way by the rules committee.

The Freedmen's bank bill is unfinished business for the morning hours and the Blair Confederate preference bill which awaits the formality of second reading, is in position to come up at any odd moment. The pro pects to-day to-day are as uncertain as the time of its appearance, or the direction and length of its debate.

There is a possibility that the fisheries treaty may command the attention in executive session during the week, also the nomination of Consul General Rathbone to Paris. This latter has borrowed interest in its possible bearing upon the executive session question.

The calendar of the house shows that all of the working days of next week have been parceled out among the committees on Pacific railroads, territories, foreign affairs, public lands, and agriculture for action upon measures reported by them but the actual disposition of the time is likely to be very different judging from the proceedings of the past week.

Legislative work will open with house constructively in legislative day of Wednesday, April 11. Taylor's proposition to go into committee of the whole to debate the direct tax bill will probably meet with approval and for a day or two tedious progress will be made. When the pause is reached where the motion to order the previous question is in order if any regard is had for the sentiments expressed by the opening of the tax bill it will soon become evident that the conclusion is as far off as on last Tuesday morning when the bill was first called up.

Hunt hope felt in some quarters that the appropriations committee will be able to break the deadlock by securing the consideration of one of the appropriation bills now on the calendar, but the republican members profess to be willing to antagonize any such effort and they undoubtedly have it in their power to do so successfully.

Will Force the Fighting

WASHINGTON, April 8—The deadlock in the house will probably be brought to an end in a few days. The majority has permitted the minority to do about as it liked taking a recess when it got worn out, but that procedure will not be allowed any longer. The majority is determined to force the fighting and will not permit any more recesses until the fight is ended. The reason of this change in tactics is due to the fact that the Northern democrats who are acting with the republicans have become alarmed at the loss of time and fear that the party will condemn them for delaying the consideration of the free trade bill. To keep these faint hearted democrats from deserting republicans are determined to force the fighting without intermission until the end.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The House Omnibus Bill Considered—Direct Tax Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A democratic caucus was called last night to discuss the bills for the admission of territories and the result was a decision to support what is known as the "house omnibus bill" which admits Dakota, New Mexico, Washington and Montana. The general policy suggested in the caucus was one of extreme liberality to the territories, and the aim of the democrats as outlined in the caucus will be to give the rapidly settling portions of the West the privilege of statehood which would aid in their rapid progress and development.

Some fear was expressed that the republican senate might take the house bill and amend it by striking out all the territories but Dakota, and that in the conference the house committee might yield and thus Dakota would be the only territory admitted but the caucus decided to stand solidly in line under all circumstances for the admission of four territories.

The direct tax bill was not formally considered but there was a great deal of informal talk concerning it. There was a kind of agreement with respect to it but the opinion seemed to prevail that opposition to the bill was growing.

AID TO VETERANS.

Congress Petitioned to Pass a Law to Secure Bounty Lands.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The organization of veteran soldiers and sailors which terms itself the veteran association of regular army and navy of the United States army has recently been agitating the matters of securing bounty lands and means for improving the same from the United States government. The organization held a meeting to-day delegates from various G. A. R. posts being present and adopted a petition to congress. It is urged that the thousands of veterans would like to take and cultivate bounty land but are unable to do so unless financially assisted by the government. The petitioners urge congress to pass an act entitling all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to assist any who are needy, and to enable veterans and their families to reach, occupy and cultivate bounty land and in the event of the passage of such a bill the government will be asked to locate the lands, lay out highways, build schools, and furnish each settler with a small house team, agricultural implements, seed, etc. In return the settlers would repay the loan to the government within ten years with interest at 3 per cent and would pledge themselves to serve as militia of their several states.

Aiding the Strikers

NEW YORK, April 8.—Fifteen hundred members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen met to-day at Tammany hall and discussed the C. B. & Q. strike and resolved to give the strikers all the assistance asked for. Among the resolutions adopted was the following: That we favor conservatism when it is adequate to the ends in view, but when dealing with radicalism and oppression we do not feel that it is sound to be more conservative than our opponents.

The Strike Was Not General.

CHICAGO, April 7.—There was no general strike of yardmasters on the "Q" road last night, as reported. Three yardmasters at Sixteenth street quit work having become disgusted with the men they had to work with in the yards.

Determined Pugilists.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—W. L. Gibbs of Kansas City, and W. A. Ross, of California, were to fight near Kansas City this morning, but the sheriff, with a posse, appeared just as the men were stripped, and put the crowd to flight. The pugilists were not dismayed however, and went to Shawnee mission, where they fought late to-night.

Direct Tax Department.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Herald's Washington special says: It is understood that the repayment of direct tax is only beginning. It will be followed, it is supposed, immediately by an attempt sure to be equally popular to repeal the cotton tax. That will take $50,000,000 more out of the treasury. The cotton tax levied during the war was collected on raw cotton wherever found and therefore in the Northern as well as in the Southern states. Twenty-eight states would get $15,000,000 out of the treasury under the direct tax bill, twenty-six states would get $25,000,000 out of the treasury by the repeal of the cotton tax. Eleven of these twenty-five are Northern.

A Disastrous Storm

CHICAGO, April 8.—A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says: A very severe rain and wind storm swept over Union and Henderson counties, Kentucky, this morning. Reports from there indicate damage to the property in that section will amount to many thousands of dollars. It is reported that the country town of Uniontown, Ky., was almost blown down and large forests in Union county were swept away. One death is reported that of an unknown man who was killed by falling trees near Evansville.

Possibly a Trick

NEW YORK, April 8.—One of the greatest epidemics that ever occurred in the city was the funeral of Jacob Sharp which occurred at 8:30 this evening, at his late residence. The solemn scenes marked the arrangements and no one was allowed to enter the house except by invitation, especially sent by the family. Even the writers had evidently been instructed not to give any information about the affair and when questioned denied that the funeral was taking place.

A Venturesome San Franciscan

NEW YORK, April 7.—E. O. Wiener of the San Francisco Yacht Club is having built at Wilmington, Del., a small yacht thirty feet long, nine feet beam, three and a half feet deep, to be built like a yawl. When completed Wiener proposes starting on a cruise to all the ports and watering places on the Atlantic coast and the West Indies to Aspinwall across the Isthmus and up the Pacific coast. He will be the sole occupant of the boat.

Noted Desperado Captured.

ST. PAUL, April 8.—The *Pioneer Press* learns from Billings, Montana, of the capture of two notorious criminals having in their possession sixty-eight head of horses, bearing thirteen well known Nevada brands. One of the men has been recognized at Teton the noted horsethief and murderer for whose capture there are rewards aggregating $6000 in Nevada and Idaho.

Suicide of a Man with an Alias

NEW YORK, April 7.—An investigation made by the coroner to-day shows that Senator Bob Hurt or Rev. James Sutherland the evangelist killed himself. He left a letter explaining his act and expressing his innocence of the charge that he criminally assaulted Stella Brightman a fifteen year old girl who belonged to his church at Rockville Centre.

Building Examined

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—W. H. Barnum chairman of the national democratic committee arrived here this morning. During the afternoon he took a drive through the city and stopped at the Exposition building and made a short examination of the music hall expressing himself as highly pleased with the facilities offered for a large convention.

Who Will Pay the Commission?

NEW YORK, April 7.—Margaret Switzer a fashion plate dress-maker interested Mrs. C. P. Huntington in her behalf to secure a reduction from $200,000 to $170,000 in the price of a residence purchased from Corbin. Now Corbin is sued to receive $1700 commission on the sale and Corbin wants Miss Switzer to pay it, as she is the responsible party.

Accidentally Killed His Wife

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 7.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reynolds arrived on the morning train from Las Vegas. On the way to Old Mr. Reynolds let a pistol fall from a pocket of an overcoat he had on his arm. The hammer striking the pavement the revolver was discharged, the shot striking Mrs. Reynolds in the heart, killing her instantly.

Monuments for Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Colonel Bachelder government historian of the battle of Gettysburg has secured an order from the secretary of war for 70,000 pounds of bronze gun metal for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to be used in erecting equestrian statues to Generals Meade, Hancock, Sykes, Sedgwick and Warren.

Glow Badly Whipped

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—A fight between John P. Glow and Mike Conley, the Italian gamin, took place to-night. It resulted much to the surprise of everybody in Glow being badly whipped. His backers refused to allow him to respond to the call of time in the fourth round and Conley was declared winner.

Conkling is Better.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Roscoe Conkling passed a comfortable night and is reported very much better to-day. His physicians are Doctors Barker and Anderson and he is attended by a professional nurse.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Roscoe Conkling is now convalescent.

Clearing House Returns

BOSTON, April 8.—Tables compiled from specials to the *Post*, from the managers of leading clearing houses in the United States show that gross exchanges for the week ended April 7 were $1,040,908,800 an increase of 5.7 per cent over corresponding period last year.

Centennial Exercises

MARIETTA, Ohio, April 8.—The town was filled to-day with excursionists. The centennial exercises closed with a public meeting addressed by Dr. Storrs of New Jersey, whose discourse was a scholarly discussion of the economic questions that affect nations.

Latter Day Saints

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 8.—At the business session of the church of the Latter Day Saints yesterday, the secretary read a report which showed that the total membership was 20,678. California has 1133 and Utah 50. This church is strictly opposed to polygamy.

Progressing Satisfactorily

GREYTOWN, April 8.—Preliminary work for the Nicaragua canal is progressing satisfactorily. All of the dredging plant of the inner harbor has been done and parties are now at work surveying a course through Lake Nicaragua.

A Father Appeals for His Boy

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Samuel W. Brooks father of Hugh M. Brooks alias W. H. Maxwell has written a long and touching appeal to the American people to help him to save his boy from the gallow.

General Crook's Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is reported that Major General Crook will make his headquarters at San Francisco in fact event Gen. Howard will be assigned to the eastern post.

Jones for Chairman.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is said that it is now talked of to make Senator Jones of Nevada chairman of the republican national committee when it meets in Chicago in June.

Lotta to be Wedded.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The rumor is renewed that Lotta will marry Cyril Scott her leading man is named as the prospective bridegroom.

Death of an Actress

NEW YORK, April 8.—Lillian Olcott the actress died at the Westminster hotel this morning of inflammation of the bowels.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The weekly bank statement shows that banks now hold $8,620,675 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

Saloons Reduced.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The Brooks law has reduced the number of liquor saloons in this city from [illegible] to [illegible].

THE PACIFIC COAST

The Object of the Trip of Huntington and Crocker.

THE SALEM SUICIDE IDENTIFIED

The Coast Strikers Union in New Trouble—Death of a Pioneer Woman—Theatrical and Personal Gossip.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Call this morning prints a long article in which it says that C. P. Huntington and Charles Crocker will control the Portland & Puget Sound railroad. It further says that a syndicate headed by Holladay Crocker will control the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. The party will go to Portland this week. The party will go east a month or two and will carry them passing Portland. From there they will go to Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver. The alleged object of the trip is to inspect the Portland and San Francisco line but it is said to be secondary to broader ends. These embrace besides the consolidation of all the three transcontinental lines of a general system of through passenger and freight rates.

Mr. Huntington is believed by those who know him to have made up his mind that San Francisco shall occupy on the Pacific the same position as New York does upon the Atlantic. The present rate of adjustments with the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific and California & Oregon lines are for the time satisfactory, but the increasing traffic will make new arrangements necessary. The Canadian Pacific railroad ends at Vancouver and requires to be connected with Seattle—a distance of 200 miles—before this road has through communication with this city. To consider the construction of this road from Seattle north along the shore of Puget sound, to the Canadian Pacific main line is said to be one of the objects of the present visit of Mr. Huntington and party. Such a route would pass through Snohomish and Whatcom and cross the boundary line of the United States near Lynden thus uniting San Diego with Vancouver, a distance of over 1600 miles. The bringing of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan country into closer relations with the Pacific coast would be likely to prove of great benefit to producers of upper California and central Oregon.

BODY IDENTIFIED

The Salem Suicide Proves to be Robert W. Jones

SALEM, April 8.—This afternoon about 1 o'clock as the little steamer Topsy was coming up the river about two miles below Salem her crew discovered the body of a man floating in the willows near the Polk county ferry.

He came on to the city and notified the authorities who together with a large crowd of people boarded the steamer and went down to the scene of the discovery. The body was taken on board and brought back to this city.

From a number of articles found upon the person it appears that the name of the man was Robert W. Jones of Seattle, W. T. He was a man of about medium stature, with a mustache and about 40 years of age. He was dressed in a suit of jeans, with a blue flannel shirt and red underclothing. Mutchow, the boarding house keeper at the coroner's inquest now in progress, identifies him as the man who gave his name as Jones, and who came here from Portland about March 4 and stopped at his house for several weeks. He left Salem on the O. & C. for San Francisco but for some reason stopped in Salem.

He said he had been in the country four years and was a Welshman. Saturday afternoon March 17 he jumped from the Willamette bridge and from a deep gash on his neck it would seem he also cut his throat before taking the fatal leap. However the gash may have been caused by contact with a rock or snag in the river. It is thought he was deranged during the time of his stay here.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

What the Several San Francisco Theaters Have Been Doing

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—At the Baldwin the Ada Annie Perley will begin the last week of her engagement to-morrow night in Miss. She has the reputation in the least of being the best in the part of any actress who has tried it and as that opinion has been backed by plenty of money the public expect one thing worth seeing. A Charity Girl will be played later in the week.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will make her appearance April 16 at the Baldwin in "Loyal Love." It had been understood that she should play two weeks but owing to alterations in the theater her engagement will only be for one week. The novelty of the week has been Hoyt's production of "A Midnight Bell." It has been played every night since Wednesday when it was first presented to the capacity of the Alcazar and the audience have been quite hilarious which may be taken as evidence that it has proved a success and in consequence it will be continued until further notice.

The California theater closed after this evening's performance for two weeks.

At the Bush street theater Hallen & Hart's Idols have done a good business. The bill changes this week.

The approaching visit of Charles Dickens Jr. is beginning to attract attention. His readings which will be the same programmes which the brilliant novelist gave, will be made under the auspices of several of the charities of the city which will give a social importance to his visit.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Capt. C. M. Thomas of the U. S. steamer Rush, recently ordered to the Arctic ocean to relieve Lieutenant Ray of the Thetis, has left for Alaska, where he will be engaged until November surveying channels west of Sitka. Several naval officers accompanied him. They will return in three or six months when the Rush will be used in the work of survey.

Mayor Pond from San Francisco and Senator Stanford pent Sunday in New York.

The Pacific Coast Club closed their first bench show last night. A large crowd was in attendance.

J. K. Gill of Portland is stopping at the Occidental hotel.

H. H. Ford of the university class of '88 at Berkeley will start for Oregon in a few days to join the investors of the United States coast survey.

Dr. C. C. Newcastle of Portland is living in the city for a few days.

Captain W. [illegible] Morris who went up to Alaska and Sitka in charge for J. N. Hawks & Co. and other owners of sealed sealing vessels has returned.

The twenty-third annual session of the grand lodge of California Knights of Pythias will convene in this city to-morrow evening.

Two cars of Raymond excursionists will leave here on the 16th inst. over the California & Oregon road. From Portland the excursionists will proceed east by way of the Oregon Short Line, joining at Ogden a large party which will leave here on the 20th inst.

Trouble Among Seamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Coast Seamen's Union and the owners of coasting vessels are again at variance on the old score of stringent shipping articles. Seamen refuse to ship under the new form prescribed by the Shipowners' Association. Already the crews of the ships Topgallant and Margaret, and the barks Fresno and General Butler, have left their vessels. The men are backed by the union and a general strike is imminent, it depending only on the action of the owners. The men find many objectionable features in the new articles. They wish to be paid by the month, but the new regime requires them to go into service for four or six months, and to receive only ten per cent. of their wages until the expiration of the contract at being also stipulated that in case of desertion a sailor is entitled to receive nothing but the owners reserve the right to discharge him at any port.

A Valuable Publication.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The third edition of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho Directory and Gazeteer has just been issued by R. L. Polk & Co., of this city. By the use of a better quality of paper the publishers have been enabled to add 304 more pages to the volume without increasing its size. Among its contents are a classified business directory, a foreign classification directory, and mines and mining companies with the banks connected laws of many courts and other descriptive sketch of state government.

Masonic Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The week beginning on the 15th will be a busy one in Masonic circles, the grand chapter, grand council, grand lodge and grand commandery all being in session here during that time. This will mean the presence of 800 or 1000 visiting Masons in the city, not taking advantage of this fact, and of the possibilities of the occasion generally, the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast proposes celebrating the thirty-eighth organization of the grand lodge of this state Thursday evening, April 19.

Off For Alaska

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The C. C. Funk arrived for Alaska to-day. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting the Chinese fishermen aboard. Those who shipped skipped out of sight as soon as they received their advance money. A boat load went out to the Funk in the morning and a boat load was put on the Funk at 1 P. M. The Nicholas Thayer also bound for Alaska passed out shortly after the C. C. Funk.

Promotion Celebrated

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—On receipt of the news of the promotion of General Crook at Prescott, Arizona territory the citizens at that place decorated their residences and places of business and fired a salute of thirty-eight guns in honor of the event.

Number of Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—In the state penitentiary at San Quentin there are now 130 prisoners serving imprisonment for life. Altogether there are 1580 convicts in the penitentiary.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Three Bandits Captured.

NOGALES, A. T., April 7.—Three of the bandits who attacked two Frenchmen yesterday have been captured and are in jail on the Mexican side of the town. They were caught in a gulch south of the city by Chief Cruces party. A woman, Manuela Gonzalez was also imprisoned. The names of the captured men are Martinmo Lopez, Juan Sembrin and Guadalupe Sierras. The first named admitted his guilt. The prisoners will have a preliminary hearing Monday, and will be sent to Magdalena for trial.

Death of a Pioneer Lady

ASTORIA, April 8.—Mrs. Ruth Condit died at the hospital in this city this morning. Deceased would have been 84 years old on the 17th inst. She came to Oregon in 1845 from Mercer county, Pennsylvania with her husband the late Alva Condit who died in 1883 aged 82 years. She settled in Oregon City and moved to Clatsop plains in 1846. Deceased has resided there continuously ever since. She leaves a widespread circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains will be buried to-morrow in Clatsop cemetery.

Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, April 8.—The forty-eighth annual Mormon conference adjourned this afternoon. The huge tabernacle was not large enough to afford seating capacity to the crowd. The priesthood was presented to the people and sustained by the usual vote. The other proceedings were chiefly exhortations to saints to remain firm in their religion.

Gen. Crook at Salt Lake

SALT LAKE, April 8.—Maj. Gen. George Crook came in from Omaha last night and will be here two or three days. He cannot state whether he will be stationed at New York, Chicago or San Francisco as the matter has not yet been determined in Washington.

All From Thirty-Three Cents.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 8.—At the beginning of Lent Superintendent O'Connor of the Episcopal Sunday school, of this village, gave 1 cent each to thirty-three of his scholars between seven and ten years of age requesting them to invest each in something they could sell to profit the amount to be reinvested until the end of Lent, when each scholar should turn in the result of the business transaction resulting from the one cent capital. The thirty-three cents had been so advantageously employed that the total profit of the undertaking during forty days amounted to $7.62.

Two Miners Blown to Pieces

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 7.—An explosion in a mine three miles from Cerrillos, north of Albuquerque, occurred this morning. The shifts in the mine were about changing the night shift just emerging from the mine. It seems two of the night shift lagged behind for what reason cannot be ascertained. Instantly an explosion of gunpowder was heard, and an investigation made which revealed the fact that the two who lagged behind were caught by the explosion and blown into fragments. One of the men is named John Coglan. The other is unknown.

Letters from Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 7.—Letters received by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine states that his family will start for Paris in about two weeks and that after spending a short time there will make a trip through Norway and Sweden. They will return in time for the first of June.

Retired Navy Officer Dead

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Lewis J. Williams, a retired director United States navy (retired), died here to-day at his 69th year.

Funeral of Brewster

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The funeral of the late Benjamin Harris Brewster took place this afternoon from the late residence of [illegible].

Heavy Fire in Kansas.

CHEROKEE, Kas., April 7.—The principal business block burned to-day. The loss is between $3,000 and $100,000.

Republicans Make a Clean Sweep

LAWRENCE, April 7.—In the special legislative elections to-day the republicans made a clean sweep.

Death of Gen. Gilmore

NEW YORK, April 7.—Gen. Q. A. Gilmore died this morning at his residence in Brooklyn.

A Good Old Custom Gone

Louisville Courier Journal

The custom of asking a blessing at meals is said to be dying out. Of course many good people will regret this, yet at the same time they may themselves entertain some faint doubts as to the propriety of asking the Supreme Being to bless food so wickedly adulterated as that which is constantly finding its way to our tables.

"Speaks Louder Than Words"

Ellensburg (W. T.) Capital

The Portland *Oregonian* appears in a handsome new dress and is now printed from stereotype plates on a perfecting press, speeded to 12,000 impressions per hour. This is the first press of the kind north of San Francisco and speaks louder than words for that great journal.

Removal

The agency of the Wilshire Safe & Scale Company has been removed to Messrs. Frank Bros. Implement Co. Nos. 68 and 70 Front street, where they will carry a full and complete stock of safes and scales. Mr. J. E. Hunter will be in charge. Experienced men for this [illegible] known safe and scale house.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Serious Conflicts Between Police and Irish Nationalists.

BISMARCK GAINS HIS POINT.

Boulanger Elected to the French Chamber—Gladstone, Hopeless of the Present Parliament, Urges Dissolution.

KILRUSH, April 8.—On Saturday night some policemen who were trying to prevent the erection of a platform for the meeting announced to be held to-day, were pelted with stones by the mob, and were compelled to charge the crowd. Many civilians were badly injured. Mr. Tanner, a member of parliament held a meeting outside of Macroom at 5 o'clock this morning. He there burned a copy of the government proclamation. At 2 P. M., the advertised hour, he attempted to hold another meeting, when the police removed him from the ground. There was only slight excitement. About six thousand persons belonging to various league branches of Kilrush assembled at 2:30 P. M. There was a large contingent on horseback and the police, led by a magistrate, charged the crowd injuring many. A number of triumphant arches were torn down. Father Glynn was attacked by policemen with rifles. A farmer felled one policeman with a stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment, with fixed bayonets, charged the crowd and many persons were badly wounded. Order was restored on the crowd being appealed to by the priests and Messrs. Redmont and Crilly, members of parliament, who advised them to disperse.

O'Brien Defiant.

LOUGHREA, April 8.—O'Brien held his meeting to-day, and while the police were dispersing the people he spoke ten minutes. He called the police cowards for not arresting him instead of ill-treating the people. Reaching the platform outside of the town followed by 4000 people, he was met by an imposing force of police and military. O'Brien called the people to halt, and addressed the magistrates to the following effect: "I wish to hold a meeting to tell the people the truth about English rule in Ireland, but no meeting will be held if it has been resolved to disperse the people forcibly." O'Brien then said if force was to be used, to use it on him and not on the people. The crowd advanced toward the platform, and police immediately attacked them, knocking down those who resisted.

Meeting Broken Up.

ENNIS, April 8.—Messrs. Daviti, O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Corry and others, league leaders, left Ennis this afternoon and drove ten miles into the country followed by eighty hussars under Col. Turner, and by preconcerted arrangement Mr. Condon, M. P., remained in town to hold the proposed meeting in an occupied store. This programme leaked out, and a cordon of soldiers was placed around the building. The doors had been barricaded, but soon gave way to sledge hammers in the hands of the police. This aroused desperate resistance on the part of the people present, and many were injured. Fifty persons were arrested, among them Mr. Dunleavy, editor of the Clare *Independent*.

More Meetings Dispersed.

KANTURK, April 8.—Several hundred men, with national league cards displayed on their caps, paraded here to-day in accordance with previous announcement. At a league meeting Messrs. Healy and Flynn attempted to address a crowd of people that had assembled in the town. They failed, as the crowd was immediately dispersed by the police. The proposed league meeting at Ramsgrange was postponed for a week on account of the presence of a formidable police force. Three thousand persons assembled at Milltown, Millbay, but dispersed quietly on the advice of their leaders when the police threatened to charge.

TERMS OF COMPROMISE.

Monopoly Question Between the Government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The following is an official statement of the terms of compromise between the Canadian Pacific railway and the government, on the monopoly question. The government guarantees $15,000,000 of land grant bonds, bearing interest at 3 or 3½ per cent. and involving an annual charge of $525,000. The government is to have as a protection of guarantee, the whole of the unsold proportion of the land grant of the Canadian Pacific company, originally 25,000,000 of acres, and since reduced to about 13,000,000 acres, by sales to settlers and the Northwest Land Company, and the payment of 6,000,000 odd acres to the government at $1 50 per acre, in extinguishment of an indebtedness of nearly $10,000,000. There will, therefore, be 13,000,000 acres as a basis of security. The land will be administrated by trust, and the proceeds of the sale will go toward the liquidation of the bond issue. In addition, it is also reported unofficially that the company will be held responsible for the interest on the bonds, which will become a charge on its surplus earnings in the event of the receipts from land sales proving inadequate; but no mortgage will be put on the railroad proper. Postal receipts of the company, and receipts for the transportation of stores for the military department, are also to be pledged, so rumor says, to the government as security for the interest of the bond issue, and for the protection of the guarantees.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Leicester Races.

LONDON, April 7.—At the Leicester spring meeting to-day, the Wigstone plate, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Humphrey Ransford's bay colt, Master Charlie; T. Jennings's chestnut colt, Lord George, second, and Lord Londonderry's bay filly, Boy Springfield, out of Grazelda, third. The Leicestershire spring handicap, over a straight mile, was won by the Duke of Portland's 3-year-old bay colt, Johnny Morgan, by a length; J. Lowther's 6-year old chestnut horse, King Monmouth, second; C. G. R. Hominay's brown horse, Kingsky, third.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Cologne *Gazette* states that the matter has been settled as Prince Bismarck desired. Semi-official organs are either silent on the subject, or simply state that the crisis continues. In liberal circles, Prince von Hohenlohe is spoken of as a successor of Bismarck. It is reported that the emperor proposes to address Bismarck a rescript marking the main features of the German foreign policy, especially with reference to the attitude of Russia on the Bulgarian question.

Dirty Streets.

MONTREAL, April 8.—A sensation has been created here by the announcement that the *Star* newspaper was hiring a pick and shovel brigade of 500 men and 200 carts to clean the streets which have become impassable so that traffic is practically suspended. The *Star* is having a mandamus taken out against the city council, which refuses to act because the specific appropriation has been exhausted.

Settled by Arbitration.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Tangiers says: "A treaty was signed to-day whereby the sultan agrees to leave the dispute between the United States and Morocco, to the decision of a Moorish representative and an American consul. If they fail to agree, a European referee will be nominated whose decision shall be final."

Matrimonial Armistice.

BERLIN, April 8.—The conflict between the emperor and Prince Bismarck over the proposed marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander has ceased for the present. Negotiations on the subject are passing between the emperor and the czar.

Democracy in Great Britain.

LONDON, April 8.—Chamberlain, replying to a letter, says that no intelligent American would challenge the fact that the power of democracy in Great Britain is more direct than it is in America.

No Change Reported.

BERLIN, April 8.—No change is reported in the emperor's condition to-day. Dr. Mackenzie has postponed his departure for London, by a special request, until Queen Victoria arrives in Berlin.

French Politics.

PARIS, April 8.—A tumultuous meeting, attended by 20,000 electors, was held at Vallenciennes to-day. La Guerre was frequently interrupted, and Foncard was unable to obtain a hearing. The meeting terminated in disorder. A crowd followed La Guerre to his hotel shouting, "Vive Boulanger." Doumer is elected in Aisne district. Boulanger's return for Dordogne is assured. Ferroul is returned for the Aude district, receiving 21,515 votes. In the district Boulanger received 7151 votes, although he was not nominated.

Stopped Booking Immigrants.

LONDON, April 8.—The Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co. are stopping the booking of Irish immigrants, because the number of applications for passage is greater than can be accommodated.

Gladstone Speaks.

LONDON, April 8.—Gladstone is reported as saying: "One can do nothing in this parliament. Our duty is to force dissolution as soon as we can."

The Panama Canal.

PANAMA, April 7.—There is great activity all along the line of the canal on the Atlantic side. Seven huge dredgers are cutting their way toward the interior.

Sailed for Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, April 7.—The United States steamer Enterprise, under pre-emptory orders, has sailed for Tangier. The flag ship Lancaster has arrived.

Disastrous Tornado.

CALCUTTA, April 8.—A tornado has done great damage in the native quarter of Dacca. Nineteen persons have been killed.

MINING NOTES.

The Granite mine on Nine Milecreek has paid another dividend amounting to $5000, being 1 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

The lower tunnel of the Argentine mine was advanced about thirty feet during the past week, says a Murray paper. The ore is improving in value every day. The work of stoping has commenced in the upper tunnel and in the raise from the lower to the upper level a distance of twenty feet was gained during the last three days. The rain has impeded work on the tramway, but it will be finished and ore will be conveyed over it to the railroad before the week is ended.

Work in the Chloride mine on Rock creek is progressing favorably, and late developments demonstrate that it is a fine property, says the Baker City *Blade*. The tunnel being run in on the vein is now nearing the ore pipe that crops to the surface, and the ore in the face of the tunnel is of a grade sufficiently high to make the stockholders in the mine happy. New samples recently assayed in this city gave results of 43 and 100 ounces of silver to the ton, respectively. The vein is eleven feet thick where first cut by the tunnel. At present the tunnel shows neither wall, so that the width of the vein is not known. Rock creek is the only silver ore camp thus far discovered in Eastern Oregon, and is bound to make a record with the Chloride as the banner mine of the camp.

South Fork Items.
Wallace Free Press.

The Gem mine will make a shipment of ore next week.

Work on the Iron Duke, Placer creek, has been temporarily suspended.

Work is being pushed on the upper and lower tunnels of the Kilbuck.

The rich strike on the Argentine will do much toward attracting the attention of mining men to the south side of the valley. That belt is traced for several miles east and west.

Three hundred pounds of ore was sent from the Argentina mine this week to Otto Abeling, of the Burke concentrators. He will make tests as to the proper mode of treating it.

Work will be commenced next week by Messrs. Foley, McCloud and Flynn on the Cœur d'Alene Beauty, Placer creek. The present tunnel will be extended 100 feet. Work on the Malachite will be suspended for a time.

The strike on the Argentine is fully as big as first reported. The ledge dips greatly, and this accounts for having to run the lower tunnel so much further than had been calculated. It is high grade, dry ore. Experiments are being made to determine what process is suitable to working it. It is a question whether it can be successfully concentrated. It can be smelted with galena ores. The ore body in the lower tunnel is nearly eleven feet wide. Between the upper and lower tunnels the perpendicular distance is about 100 feet, and the dip of the vein makes 125 feet of ore. Twenty men are working there upon the tramway and in the mine.

Baker County Camps.

The Baker City *Democrat* has the following notes:

At Cable Cove, seven miles distant from Cracker creek, work on all the properties has progressed unceasingly all winter and the ore veins show a richness and permanency most encouraging.

A number of persons left town yesterday morning for the Herculean mine, owned by Huntington & Probasco, in the Cable Cove district, to commence active development work on the property.

The Cracker creek district is proving itself to be wonderfully rich in its mineral deposits and before the summer is over a large amount of capital will be introduced there and mills for the reduction of the ore is almost an assured fact.

Cabell Bros. have worked all winter on their west extension of the Eureka, and an assay from a strike made in their ore body about ten days since yielded returns of the enormous sum of $13,880. In fact, the ore found was simply a body of rich specimens. The vein is large, and all indications point to one of the richest discoveries ever made in Baker county.

J. W. Gray, one of the owners of the Silver King mining property on Cracker creek, about thirty-five miles northwest of Baker City, is now in the city. Mr. Gray informs us that a force of seven men have been at work on the property all winter, and the result of operations is a tunnel 140 feet in length and another upwards of eighty feet in length, opening up a vein of ore six feet in width, a sample of the ore now lying on our table yielding an assay of $165 to the ton.

PRESS PITH.

She (at the theater)—What a long, stagy stride Mr. Ham, the tragedian, has. He—Yes; I understand he acquired that gait by traveling on every other tie.—*The Epoch.*

She had worked the "I'll-be-a-sister-to-you" chestnut on him. "Thanks, Miss Smith," he said, groping blindly for his hat, "but I have two elder sisters already."—*The Epoch.*

At the woman's convention in Washington it was noticed that no member of that body had red hair. They were entirely emancipated even from the tyranny of the white horse.—*Philadelphia Times.*

You were severely wounded at Gettysburg, I believe?" "Let me see; I believe I was." "Believe! Don't you remember it?" "Not distinctly." "How's that?" "I've been married ever since the war."—*Lincoln Journal.*

"I hear that Harry is getting desperate. He left me in a terribly agitated state last evening and threatened to do something that he might regret all his life." "Did he? Then it seems he has really made up his mind to ask you to marry him?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"Why did you strike the plaintiff?" was asked of a a prisoner in the police court the other day. "Because he said I was no gentleman." "Well, are you a gentleman?" "I don't suppose I am, sir; but it made me mad to be told of it, all the same."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The waiter expostulates with the guest for summoning him by a snapping of the fingers, with the remark: "Are you calling for the dog, sir?" "Goodness," exclaimed the guest, "are you a mind-reader?" "Why do you ask?" inquired the waiter. "Why," returned the guest, "I was about to ask for the sausage."—*Baltimore Herald.*

Western man (to fellow-passenger)—I'm just from Yeurope. Passenger—That so? Western man—Yes; took in the hull business, London, Paris, Liverpool—everything. Passenger—London's a big town. Western man—Yes, big, slow. Lacks git up an' git. Passenger—You visited St. Paul's cathedral, of course? Western man—No: I saw the buildin', but I didn't go inside. I'm a Minneapolis man, myself.—*New York Sun.*

Strawberries in March.
Life.

She (after the theater)—I see that strawberries are on the bill of fare, George.

He (nervously)—Yes; but they are very sour at this season of the year.

She—Of course; but I think I will take a few, even if they are sour. One cannot expect strawberries to be at their best in March, you know.

A GREAT CENTENNIAL.

The Settlement of the West Celebrated at Marietta, Ohio.

GREAT ORATION BY SENATOR HOAR

Who the Settlers of the West Were—The Ordinance of 1787—A Great Event in the History of Mankind.

MARIETTA, Ohio, April 7.—To-day is the 100th anniversary of the first settlement of the Great West. That settlement was made at this place on the 7th of April, 1788. There were public exercises under direction of the local historical society, and Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered the following oration:

Look for a moment at the forty-eight men who came here a hundred years ago to found the first American civil government, whose jurisdiction did not touch tide-water. See what manner of men they were; in what school they had been trained; what traditions they had inherited. I think you must agree that of all the men who ever lived on earth fit to perform that "ancient, primitive and heroical work," the founding of a state, they were the fittest. Puritanism, as a distinct, vital and predominant power, endured less than a century in England. It appears early in the reign of Elizabeth, who came to the throne in 1558, and departs at the restoration of Charles II, in 1660. But in that brief time it was the preserver, and may almost be called the creator, of English freedom. The Puritans created the modern English house of commons. That house, when they took their seats in it, was the feeble and timid instrument of despotism. When they left it, it was what it has ever since been, the strongest, freest, most venerable legislative body the world had ever seen. When they took their seats in it, it was little more than the register of the king's command. When they left it, it was the main depository of the national dignity and the national will. King, and minister, and prelate, who stood in their way they brought to the bar and to the block. In that brief but crowded century they had made the name of Englishman the highest title of honor upon earth. A great historian has said "the dread of their invincible army was on all the inhabitants of the island." He might have added, the dread of their invincible leader was on all the inhabitants of Europe.

Puritanism had not spent itself as a force in England when it crossed the sea with Bradford and Winthrop. What a genius for creating the institutions of liberty and laying deep the foundations of order was in that handful of men who almost at the same instant framed the first written constitution that ever existed and devised the New England town, that unmatched mechanism of local self-government, which has survived every dynasty in Europe, and existed for two centuries and a half almost without a change.

The forty-one men who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth and the forty-eight men who came down the Ohio in the Mayflower to Marietta were of the same race and the same faith. It was one hundred and sixty-eight years from the planting of the Puritan commonwealth to the founding of the great Northwest, destined so soon to become, and, as it seems, forever to remain, the seat and center of empire on this continent. But in the meantime that faith had been broadened, and softened, and liberalized. The training of the race in that mighty gymnasium had changed the spirit of English Puritanism into the spirit of American liberty.

To Americans there is no more delightful and instructive study than to trace the hand of a divine Providence in that agelong development of the capacity to take their full and leading part in the achievement of independence, in building the states, in laying the foundation of empire in the little English sect, contending at first only for bare toleration. See how the power which planted the coal, whose subtle chemistry gets ready the iron for the use of the new race, which dismisses the star on its pathway through the skies, promising that in a thousand years it shall return again true to its hour, and keeps its word, gets his children ready that they shall not fail in the appointed time for the fulfillment of his high design.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS.

Gov. Stoughton said in 1668 that "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness." The quality of the grain continued to improve under his care. Never did the great husbandman choose his seed more carefully than when he planted Ohio. I do not believe the same number of persons fitted for the highest duties and responsibilities of war and peace could ever have been formed in a community of the same size as were among the men who founded Marietta in the spring of 1788, or who joined them within twelve months thereafter. "Many of our associates," said Varnum, on the first Fourth of July, "are distinguished for wealth, education and virtue; and others, for the most part, are reputable, industrious, well-informed planters, farmers, tradesmen and mechanics." No colony in America," said Washington, "was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." "The best men in Connecticut and Massachusetts," writes Carrington to James Monroe, "a description of men who will fix the character and politics throughout the whole territory, and which will probably endure to the latest period of time." "I know them all," cried Lafayette, when the list of nearly fifty military officers, who were among the pioneers, was read to him in Marietta, in 1825, the tender memories of forty years thronging his aged bosom—"I know them all. I saw them at Brandywine, Yorktown and Rhode Island. They were the bravest of the brave." Washington and Varnum, as well as Carrington and Lafayette, dwell chiefly, as was Washington's fashion, upon the personal qualities of the men, and not upon their public offices or titles. Indeed, to be named with such commendation, upon personal knowledge, by the cautious and conscientious Washington, was to a veteran soldier better than being knighted on the field of battle. They were the very best specimens of the New England character that could be found. They were among the most steadfast, constant, liberty-loving men that ever lived. Self-government had become to them a prime necessity of life; but it was that self-government, the sublimest thing in the universe except its creator, by which a human will governs itself in obedience to a law higher than its own desire. They were men of a very sincere and simple religious faith. The belief in a personal immortality, that hope's perpetual breath, without which no gift of noblest origin ever cometh to man or nation, was to them a living reality. The scene which Burns describes in the "Cotter's Saturday Night," from which, he says, "old Scotia's grandeur springs," was of nightly occurrence in the cabins of these soldiers and Indian-fighters.

The little company contained many military officers of high rank, men who had performed important exploits in war, friends and associates of Washington and Lafayette, and statesmen who had been leaders of the people in the days before the revolution. If that assembly had been called in the providence of God to assert the rights of Englishmen, as did the barons of Magna Charta; or to make an original social compact, as did the men on board the Mayflower; or to found towns and create a body of liberties and customs, as did the men of from 1620 to 1650; or to state the case between the fundamental rights of human nature and King George, as did the men of the declaration in 1776; or to conduct and lead and plan a great defensive war, or to fashion a constitution for state or nation, they would have been equal to the task.

There are many names that rise to the lips to-day. The settlers are not here. But their children are here. The men who knew them, or who have heard their story from the lips of fathers and mothers who knew them, are here. Your hearts are full of their memories. The stately figures of illustrious warriors and statesmen, the forms of sweet and comely matrons, living and real as if you had seen them yesterday, rise before you now. No mythical legend of encounter with monster or dragon or heathen god exaggerates their heroism. There is no tale of she-wolf nurse, whose milk blended with the blood of their leader. The foe whose war-whoop woke the sleep of the cradle on the banks of the Muskingum needed no epic poet to add to its terrors. The she-wolf that mingled in your fathers' life was a very real anima. These men are in the full light of history. We can measure them, their strength and their weakness, with the precision of mathematics. They are the high-water mark of the American character thus far. Let their descendants give themselves up to the spirit of this great patriotic occasion and to the contemplation of their virtues, to form a reservoir of heroic thought and purpose to be ready when occasion comes.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The wise and brave men who settled Marietta would have left an enduring mark, under whatever circumstances, on any community to which they had belonged. But their colony was founded at the precise and only time when they could have secured the constitution which has given the Northwest its character and enabled it, at last, to establish in the whole country the principles of freedom which inspired alike the company of the first and second Mayflower. The glory of the Northwest is the Ordinance of 1787.

If there be anything for which Daniel Webster is distinguished among great orators, it is the discretion and moderation of his speech. He never sought to create an impression or give an emphasis by overstatement. It is well said of him by another native of New England, whose fame as a great public teacher equals his own: "His weight was like the falling of a planet; his discretion, the return of it is due and perfect curve." Mr. Webster declared in a well-known passage: "We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity, we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787."

The founders of the Northwest and the framers of the ordinance meant to put its great securities beyond the reach of any fickleness or change in popular sentiment unless by a revolution which should upheave the foundations of social order itself. They made the six articles "articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, to forever remain unalterable unless by common consent." They were to have the force which the philosophers of that day attributed to the original social compact, to which they ascribed the origin of all human society. Three parties, the original states, the new states, and the people, made the compact. This compact was to attend these communities forever, unalterable save by the consent of all three, under whatever new constitutional arrangements they might come. There is the highest contemporary authority for the opinion that these articles would never be affected by ordinary constitutional changes in the states. "It fixed forever," said Mr. Webster, "the character of the population in the vast regions northwest of the Ohio by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to sustain any other than freemen. It laid the interdict against personal servitude in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper, also, than all local constitutions."

To Nathan Dane belongs the immortal honor of having been the draftsman of the statute and moving the anti-slavery amendment. His monument has been erected, in imperishable granite, by the greatest of American architects among the massive columns of the great argument in reply to Hayne.

Virginia and Massachusetts have the right to claim and to receive a peculiar share of the honor which belongs to this occasion. They may well clasp each other's hands anew as they survey the glory of their work. These two state—the two oldest of the sisterhood—the state which framed the first written constitution, and the state whose founders framed the compact on the Mayflower; the state which produced Washington, and the state which summoned him to his high command; the state whose son drafted the Declaration of Independence, and the state which furnished its leading advocate on the floor; the mother of John Marshall and the mother of the president who appointed him; the state which gave the general, the state which furnished the largest number of soldiers to the Revolution; the state which gave the territory of the northwest, and the state which gave its first settlers—may well delight to remember that they share between them the honor of the authorship of the ordinance of 1787. When the reunited country shall erect its monument at Marietta let it bear on one side the names of the founders of Ohio on the other the names of Jefferson, and Richard Henry Lee, and Carrington, and Grayson, side by side with those of Nathan Dane, and Rufus King, and Manasseh Cutler, beneath the supreme name of Washington. Representatives of Virginia and Massachusetts, themselves in some sense representatives of the two sections of the country which so lately stood against each other in arms, they will bear witness that the estrangements of four years have not obliterated the common and tender memories of two centuries.

This, also, is one of the great events in the world's history which marks an advance of liberty on to new ground which she has held. We would not undervalue military achievements. Such a paradox, ridiculous anywhere, would be doubly unbecoming here. We stand by the graves of great soldiers of the war of independence. This is the centennial of the state within whose borders were born Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Garfield. The men of the revolution fought that the principles of the ordinance of 1787 might become living realities. The great captains of the later war fought that the compact might be kept and forever remain unalterable. The five states of the Northwest sent nearly a million soldiers into the war for the Union, every one of them ready to die to maintain inviolate the fourth articles, which declares: "The said territory and the states which may be formed therein shal forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled conformable thereto." These purposes inspired them when they drew their swords. They laid down their swords when these purposes were accomplished.

It is this that makes the birthday of Ohio another birthday of the nation itself. Forever honored be Marietta as another Plymouth. The ordinance belongs to the declaration of independence and the constitution. It is one of the three title deeds of American constitutional liberty. As the American youth, for uncounted centuries, shall visit the capital of his country—strongest, richest, freest, happiest of the nations of the earth—from the stormy coast of New England, from the luxuriant regions of the Gulf, from the lakes, from the prairie and the plain, from the Golden Gate, from far Alaska—he will admire the evidences of its grandeur and the monuments of its historic glory. He will find there rich libraries and vast museums, and great cabinets which show the product of that matchless inventive genius of America, which has multiplied a thousand fold the wealth and comfort of human life. He will see the simple and modest portal through which the great line of the republic's chief magistrates have passed at the call of their country, to assume an honor surpassing that of emperors and kings, and through which they have returned, in obedience to her laws, to take their place again as equals in the ranks of their fellow-citizens. He will stand by the matchless obelisk which, loftiest of human structures, is itself but the imperfect type of the loftiest of human characters. He will gaze upon the marble splendors of the Capitol, in whose chambers are enacted the statutes under which the people of a continent dwell together in peace, and the judgments are rendered which keep the forces of states and nation alike within their appointed bounds. He will look upon the records of great wars and the statutes of great commanders. But, if he know his country's history, and consider wisely the sources of her glory, there is nothing in all these which will so stir his heart as two fading and time-soiled papers, whose characters were traced by the hand of the fathers a hundred years ago. They are the original records of the acts which devoted this nation forever to equality, to education, to religion, and to liberty. One is the Declaration of Independence, the other the Ordinance of 1787.

Teemer Wins Easily.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—Teemer, McKay and Hamm rowed a sculling race on the St. Johns river this afternoon, during a thunder and rain storm. The course was three miles. Teemer had a walk-over. Time, 23 minutes, 10¼ seconds.

A Booming River.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8.—The Des Moines river at this point is higher than for seven years, and is still rising. It is thought before morning that the entire south part of the city will be submerged.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Review of Matters, Especially Pertaining to Oregon and Washington.

The Oregon War Claims a Subject of Ridicule—A Pan Handle Compromise—River and Harbor Prospects.

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Hermann expresses himself as highly gratified at the consideration received by the state of Oregon at the hands of the house river and harbor committee. The only fault he has to find is with the war department in not recommending an increased estimate for the Cascade locks. But still it is anticipated that if the bill cannot be amended in the house, the senate may be induced to correct this slight mistake. The river and harbor bill will be considered at an early day and passed. Then if the president declines to approve it, the two houses can, as they did with President Arthur, pass it over his veto by a two-thirds vote. Cleveland has already sounded a note of alarm by saying that he will not approve of the purchase of any canals by the government, or bills containing provisions of such a character, but it is not likely that anything of this kind will be included in the bill, and that he will have no such excuse for withholding his approval. The bill is reported the present year earlier than usual in order to give ample time for action after the president has had his opportunity. He will not be able to pigeon-hole it again as he did a year ago.

THE WILLAMETTE BRIDGE DECISION.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Willamette Iron Bridge Company, appellant, from a decision of the U. S. circuit court for Oregon, against Z. J. Hatch and M. O. Lownsdale, of Portland, was a lengthy review of the laws appertaining to bridges over navigable streams and the authority of congress in relation thereto. The decision was prepared by Justice Bradley. When the suit was first brought to prevent the construction of the bridge the court decided that the builders had no authority because they needed the assent of congress, the act of the state legislature to the contrary notwithstanding, the Willamette river being a navigable stream and to impede it by the construction of a bridge such as was proposed being a violation of the constitution and laws of the federal government. Justice Bradley, in the decision, denies that there is any common law of congress which prohibits obstructions and nuisances in navigable rivers, unless it be the maritime law, administered by the courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. Such obstructions and nuisances are offenses against the laws of the states within which the navigable waters lie, and may be indicted or prohibited as such. It was also claimed and allowed by the lower court that an act of congress, passed in 1859, prohibited any obstructions or impediments to the navigation of the public rivers of Oregon, including that of the Willamette river. Judge Bradley denies this claim and a former decision of the court supports him in the view that the law of 1859 will bear no such interpretation, but was to prevent the imposition of duties or tolls for the use of the navigation. In closing the decision Justice Bradley says: "On the whole, our opinion is that the original suit in this case was not a suit arising under any law of the United States; and since, on such ground, alone, the court below could have had jurisdiction of it, it follows that the decree on the bill of review must be reversed, and the record remanded with instructions to reverse the decree in the original suit, and to dismiss the bill filed therein, without prejudice to any other proceeding which may be taken in relation to the erection of said bridge, not inconsistent with this opinion."

THE IDAHO PANHANDLE.

The deadlock in the Dakota admission scheme has served to effectually dispose of the chances of the coming into the Union of Washington territory, and the principal discussion relative to the latter territory is as to the advisability of the dismemberment of Idaho and the annexation of the northern panhandle to Washington. Senator Stewart, in reporting the Washington admission bill, devotes much space to the annexation scheme. Senator Stewart in his report says that in forming new states two considerations should always be observed: First, the territory included should have a capacity to support a population sufficient for a state. This is more important than the actual population when admitted. Second, the boundaries should be such, having regard to mountain ranges and other physical formations, as to render all parts of the state reasonably accessible. In view of these considerations it is deemed advisable that the people of North Idaho should have an opportunity of deciding whether they will be joined with Washington, in conformity with natural boundaries and the convenience of trade and commerce, or remain a part of Idaho territory, and submit to the inconveniences of that connection. The plan proposed by the bill for submitting the question to the people is simple and inexpensive. At the time of electing delegates to form a state government a vote is to be taken in North Idaho upon the question of annexation of the panhandle to Washington. If a majority of the votes cast on that question are in favor of annexation, the boundaries of the proposed state will include North Idaho, otherwise the state will be confined to the present boundaries of the territory of Washington.

THAT OREGON CLAIM.

Mention was made in a recent letter of mine of a claim presented by the governor of Oregon in behalf of the state, included in the same being a good sized item for interest. It has been developed that a part of the claim is for the expense of troops attending state fairs. Why it is necessary for troops to attend state fairs the treasury officials do not understand. An inspection of big pumpkins, squashes and Durham bulls may be of benefit to the soldiers, but the treasury officials do not see it in that light, though it is a fact that military men who never knew the difference between squashes and pumpkins really consider themselves as "some pumpkins."

COLUMBIA RIVER FISH STATION.

Fish Commissioner McDonald, in a report in reference to the property, personnel, and expenditures of the commission says, in speaking of the proposed station on the Columbia river, that definite location of the station has not yet been decided upon. Mr. Livingstone Stone, superintendent of the West coast station, is now investigating localities suggested as desirable sites, with the object of selecting the most desirable site for the station. Its location will not be determined until his report has been received and carefully considered.

An act of congress approved March 3, 1887, made appropriation of $10,000 for the establishment of a salmon hatchery upon the Columbia river, its tributaries or their branches. No expenditures have been made on account of this appropriation, but it is contemplated to undertake the work of construction and complete the hatchery the present spring in time for the next season's work, if it be found practicable to do so. The annual cost of maintenance and operation of the station will be about $5000.

CŒUR D'ALENE INDIAN RESERVATION.

In a communication in response to a resolution of the senate Indian Commissioner Atkins reports that as but a small portion of the reservation has been surveyed (less than three townships), he is unable to furnish more than a rough estimate of the character of the lands embraced therein, which is that at least one-third of its entire area is agricultural, one-third mountain and timber, and the remainder hilly and probably suitable for pasturage; that east of the lake and north of the Cœur d'Alene river, the lands are described as "all mountains," and along the north line of the reservation, also east of the lake, are lands described as mineral lands. He also reports the number of Indians upon the reservation, as per last census, to be 487, nearly all of whom he believes live on the portion of the reservation lying south of Lake Cœur d'Alene and St. Joseph river, and not far away from the old mission on Hangman's creek. The commissioner further states that, in his opinion, the reservation might be materially diminished without detriment to the Indians, and that changes could be made in the boundaries for the release of some or all of the navigable waters therefrom which would be of very great benefit to the public; but this should be done, if done at all, with the full and free consent of the Indians, and they should, of course, receive proper compensation for any lands so taken. In connection with this matter the commissioner refers to the negotiation lately authorized by congress and concluded with these Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alene reservation, under the provisions of which arrangement has been made for the removal to and settlement upon said reservation of sundry non-reservation Indians; and he reports as his opinion that when the present agreement shall have been ratified it will be an easy matter to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alenes for the cession of such portions of their reservation as they do not need, including all or a portion of the navigable waters, upon fair and very reasonable terms.

NOTES.

The house committee on the judiciary have reported a substitute bill for the one introduced earlier in the session to fix the salaries of judges of the United States district courts. Judge Deady, whom everybody the country over respects, will be benefited by the passage of the bill. There is a growing feeling that the salaries of judges should be increased. Too many really good men refuse such positions for the reason that they can make more money in their practice at the bar than in sitting on the bench.

The house committee on territories have reported a substitute for the bill providing additional justices of the supreme courts of certain of the territories. The new bill provides that the supreme court of Washington territory shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, being in effect one additional associate justice for that territory.

Senator Manderson, from the senate committee on military affairs, on the bill to provide state homes for the support of soldiers and sailors of the United States and their widows and orphans, has reported the same favorably. With the report is a statement of the number of veterans in charitable institutions because of their poverty. In the charitable institutions of Oregon there are ten veterans, and in those of Washington territory twelve.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, has reported favorably to the senate the bill from the committee on pensions to pension James Woody, of Oregon, a survivor of the war of 1812. The bill has already passed the house and will doubtless pass the senate. The bill gives Mr. Woody $40 a month.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill granting the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company the right of way through the Nez Perce Indian reservation. The bill provides to allow right of way from a point on the western boundary of said reservation on the Clear Water river in Idaho territory, in an easterly direction, following the valley of said Clear Water river, and the south fork of said river and branches of the same in a generally easterly direction to the eastern boundary of said reservation; also from a point on the northern boundary of said Nez Perce Indian reservation on Potlach creek, in section 19, township 37 north, range 3 west, Boise meridian, by way of Potlach creek to the Clear Water river. It is provided in the bill that the railroad company shall not assign or dispose of any privileges granted under this bill, or in any way attempt to acquire from the Indians any more land than is provided for in the bill.

The bill to grant to the city of The Dalles certain parts of The Dalles military reservation for the purposes of a public park has been reported favorably from the committee on public lands by Senator Dolph. The bill grants for the purpose named lots 17, 6 and 7 in section 4 of said reservation.

The senate has passed the bill introduced by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, providing for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of the United States of certain swamp and overflowed lands, and to reimburse and indemnify certain states. A large number of the far Western states are interested in this bill.

The senate has also passed the bill of Senator Mitchell to authorize the Columbia River Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia river at La Camas.

The senate has also passed the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell for the relief of P. B. Sinnott, late Indian agent at Grand Ronde agency, Oregon. This claim has already been fully described in one of my letters.

Hon. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, is still in the city, a guest at Willard's.

G. H. W.

ACCIDENTS.

A child of Mr. Knox, living near Cresswell, Lane county, aged about two years was drowned Thursday by falling into a tub of water.

W. L. Hodgin of Independence, Polk county, while assisting in the removal of his residence Thursday morning, was struck on the head by a falling joist, fracturing the blade bone of his skull. Mr. Hodgin was for a number of years postmaster at Independence.

Wednesday forenoon Harry Houston, at Baker City, while coming from the brick yard, fell from the wagon under the horses' heels and was considerably bruised and cut about the head, causing the ind much severe pain, but it is thought that it will not result in anything serious. He had a very narrow escape.

A few days ago, says the Yaquina *Post*, Albert Waugh was looking after some of his freight on the steamer Willamette Valley, when he made a misstep and was precipitated from the main deck through the hatchway to the lower hold, resulting in the dislocation of the right shoulder and severely bruising him about the head and chest.

Monday morning while Phil. Summers was fixing a cap and fuse on a stick of giant powder in his cabin at Wardner, the dangerous substance suddenly exploded in his hand, blowing the roof entirely off the building, and so horribly lacerating the poor man that he died in about three hours after, says the Murray *Sun*. Two physicians were quickly on the spot and did every possible thing to relieve the sufferer's agony, for it was evident to all from the very nature of his injuries, that there could be no hope of saving his life. Mr. Summers came from California in the pioneer days of the Cœur d'Alene. He was well known to almost everybody in this region, and was highly respected for many sterling qualities of character.

Thursday evening the east bound passenger train ran over a drunken man, apparently asleep on the railroad track about a mile and a half west of Mosier, says The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*. He was taken to The Dalles in a dying condition, and expired soon after. As the engine was rounding one of the short curves a man was seen on the track as though asleep. The engineer immediately let steam into the brakes and whistled. This caused the man to raise his head, but the locomotive was only twenty feet in advance, and before the brakes began to work he was struck on the head with the pilot, one leg terribly mangled, and one arm crushed into an unshapely mass. Two bottles of whisky were found on his person, and another one near. Nothing could have averted the accident, as it was impossible to stop the train quickly enough to avoid striking him when discovered. On inquiry it was learned that the man's name was Frank La Bounta, and that he was formerly at work for Borthwick & Fraine, and was en route to the fisheries on the lower Columbia.

CROP AND FRUIT NOTES.

Woodburn is to have a fruit cannery.

Seeding will soon be finished in Garfield county.

The fruit crop promises to be abund

OREGON.

The taxes col... county this year: ...

The railroad ... mile and a half abo... *grass Blade.*

Percy, son of Hon. L. M. Gha... Baker City, has gone to enter the school at Annapolis.

The county seat question seems to be getting a wide swath in the Walla Walla field, says the La Grande *Journal*.

A new life-saving station has been established about 350 yards S. 30 deg. E. from Cape Arago light-house. The name of the station is Cape Arago.

Dalles paper: Work at the O. R. & N. shops continues very brisk. Every department is crowded to its utmost capacity, and work is being turned out as rapidly as possible.

Bunchgrass Blade: The grand jury found a true bill against Mrs. Jennie Bradley's son, in being an accomplice in breaking into Gurney's stable. The next thing is for the grand woman.

Dallas paper: Since starting out with the taxes in February, Sheriff Grote has collected $35,000. In March he collected $30,000. There are about $6000 of the taxes delinquent.

Eugene City paper: The balance of taxes due from Lane county to the state for the year 1887 was paid over to the state treasurer this week by Treasurer Wells. The whole amount was $21,176 35.

A military company has been organized at St. Joseph that bids fair to become a credit to the company of the best in the state. It is commanded by Capt. Ivanhoe, late private soldier in the U. S. A., and now a prosperous merchant of Joseph.

There are about sixty men at work on the Dalles Lumbering Co.'s water flume. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. In a few weeks the company expects to have their flume so far completed as to be able to float lumber within two or three miles of the city.

At the annual meeting of the Home Castle Rock Telegraph Company, the old board of directors was re-elected, consisting of J. L. Morrow, Frank Kellogg, L. A. Dongall, T. W. Ayers and Henry Bell. T. W. Ayers was elected president and L. A. Dongall vice-president and T. F. Peterson manager.

Baker City lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the sixty-ninth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship on the 26th of April, with appropriate exercises and a grand street parade. Hon. T. C. Hendricks will deliver the oration in the hall, and the parade, where an interesting programme will be carried out.

The Eugene Hook and Ladder Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Geo. L. Hayes; vice-president, Geo. Midgley; secretary, E. Snodgrass; assistant-secretary, Frank Lockwood; first assistant, J. Zimmer; second assistant, J. Zimmer; sergeant-at-arms, A. C. Woodcock.

The Roseburg *Review* complains of the spirit of vandalism of a number of boys in that town, and adds: Now some of these boys in the mornings the parents of these boys will be made to feel rather bad when their boys are arrested, their names published in the daily papers, and they are called upon to pay fines and damages. Someone had better begin a little out.

Engine No. 6, standing on the line in Dallas, Thursday, between four and five o'clock one end and three at the other, while the engineer and fireman were taking dinner, started up the narrow gauge train with no one on board, and without any apparent reason. After running about six miles it was overtaken by another engine and brought back. No damage.

Thursday about dusk the two children of J. D. Chitwood, aged 2 and 5 years, got lost in the woods of Oakdale, says the *Itemizer*. N. Garwood came to town and organized a company of fifty men, who proceeded to hunt for the little ones at once. They found them at o'clock that night. When they met Mr. Chitwood's, the little ones were fast asleep and sound. Ed. Siefarth had found them and taken them home, arriving there about the time the searching party left home. The excitement ran high for a while.

The residence building belonging to Mr. Bryan, in the First ward, was accidentally fired Tuesday evening, says the La Grande *Gazette*. The fire broke out about 5 o'clock, and it was considerable time after the discovery was given that it could be extinguished, and before any effective force could get to the flames were beyond control. The residence of J. A. Jones had just moved into it a few days before. The fire started in the ceiling from the kitchen flue, and the alarm was in time enough to save all the household goods below. The loss is about $1000. There was no insurance.

Senatorial Progress.

Chicago *Herald*.

Senator Stanford, of California, has purchased a valuable horse to Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, not long ago, is about to purchase an $18,000 colt. The senate chamber is making very very enormous progress in the horse line of manship, but it promises to acquire a very much more rivaled importance as a horse market.

ELECTRICITY PARTIES.

(From "Stella's" Letter to the ...)

"The latest fad among the girls is electricity party. We go in parties of three or really three girls and a chaperone, and the latter position with great success. The other afternoon we may ... of the electric physician, where we ... circle, clasp hands and get full ... ears, of electricity, odic force and ... sort of thing. It does us lots of good. We come out with our eyes sparkling, ... glowing with health and beauty and ... dancing. And we are hungry, ... make a bee line for the restaurant ... devour oysters and porter with ... There is nothing like electricity ... by a skillful hand for giving one an ... Just try it and see."

The electricity parties ... "Stella" refers to Dr. Darsi[illegible] liar mode of treatment by electricity ... that this treatment is all that it ... it is proven by the following ... markable cures performed by the ... We herewith present a few recent ... of space forbid:

H. A. Johnson, Seattle, W. T., ... opium habit cured.

S. P. Hoskinson, Port Blakely, ... sciatic rheumatism cured.

John Wolfin, Stuck Junction, W. T., ... ness and discharging ears cured.

Myron Otis, East Portland, ... in one year; cured permanently.

Mrs. M. Geafort's son, Seattle, ... cured of total deafness in two weeks.

Mrs. A. J. Quintel, 1301 ... Tacoma, overflowing tear passage ...

M. C. Lesley, Monmouth, ... Oregon, deafness and ringing ... ears; cured.

E. L. Strobl, Seattle, W. T., ... and kidney trouble, and ... years, restored.

Miss Azora Akers, Junction City, ... sumption and cough, cured by ... jection treatment.

Mrs. S. P. McKee, 147 Water ... land, catarrh thirteen years; cured ... ago and remains permanent.

Mrs. Mary Cline, West Side, ... cured of dyspepsia, kidney and ... also rheumatism and neuralgia.

Mrs. Hannah Reilly, ... Portland, female diseases ... cured fifteen years ago by Dr. ...

E. F. Dixon, Glen Edeo, W. T., ... health and gained thirty pounds ... months' treatment for neuralgia ... and indigestion.

D. L. Furguson, muscular ... street, Portland, two weeks; ... constant pain four weeks; ... possible only at intervals; cured.

Frederick Mohs, Sprague, W. T., ... and bronchities ten years; cured.

Mrs. ... kidney and liver complaint ... wife was cured of dropsy, ... sore on the hip.

Office Hours and Place of ...

The doctors can be consulted at ... St., cor. Main, Portland, from 10 ... evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, from ... able chronic diseases, loss of ... taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhea, ... spermatorrhea, seminal ... desire of sexual power in ... catarrh and deafness, ... successfully treated. ... cases guaranteed. ... cases can receive home ... at the Doctors' office.

The doctors ... international hotel ... T., where any ... them.

THE BURLINGTON STRIKE.

Letter from Engineer Perley of Walla Walla.

Explains the Position and Powers of the Head of the Brotherhood—Statements Denied by the Strikers.

WALLA WALLA, April 7.

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN:

In your editorial of the 29th of March, you say: "Mr. Arthur's record is not that of a man who has always used his great powers with discretion and opportunities with wisdom." You mention a large number of strikes in which the Brotherhood has been engaged, and infer that in every instance they have been the aggressor. Amongst others you mention the Great Northern strike. I am glad of this, as I am thoroughly familiar with the inside history of that affair. I had an opportunity with a great paper like THE OREGONIAN has at hand for reference, information at hand that is inaccessible to me. You have means of reference, information at hand that is inaccessible to me. You say that engineers working twelve hours a day. Mr. Arthur has no great powers. Our grievance committee is to be appointed from the road, and to use all honorable means to settle amicably with the company, and if the latter refuse to do this, they send for the grand officers, and the men interested have the privilege of the Brotherhood, without his permission and with it the financial support of the Brotherhood. Mr. Arthur has no power to order a strike. Neither has he the power to order those who have been without foundation. I did not say that I intend to defend the executive of the strike in the Santa Fe strike was ordered by some hot-head, and was disowned by Mr. Arthur ordered this way by Mr. Arthur ordered from the Brotherhood standpoint an illegal strike. This is the way Mr. Arthur ordered it to work.

I think this explanation make it their boast that in every instance where the management of the road has consented to meet the committee and the grand chief, an amicable settlement has been made satisfactory to both parties. With this fact in view I cannot understand how you and the public can hold Mr. Arthur and the organization responsible for the strikes you have enumerated. We take the Burlington as an instance. Mr. Hickenlooper, in charge of that system and the first thing he did was to dismiss. without consent, a large number of his employes. The men appointed a committee and sought an audience with Mr. Hickenlooper, who refused to meet them. Mr. Arthur was then in the city for three days and waited in the city of Chicago for three days with the committee and could not obtain an audience with the gentleman. The grand chief wrote him a letter stating that if he persisted in his refusal to meet the committee the men would strike on a certain date, and that he would be in Cleveland. This was met with contempt. The men struck, and waited for three days, and Mr. Hickenlooper was asked for Arthur to come and discuss matters with him and paid his expenses. After this time the Grand Trunk management, after some coaxing, asked the engineers and firemen to consent to a reduction of pay, not for six months, and the men consented to it without complaint.

Then agreements with every large railroad corporation in America, and during the past year a large number have been signed and renewed. These are all Arthur's victories, and he has been running them for the past eleven years peacefully, known to the public.

The engineers and firemen on the "Q" have succeeded in convincing Mr. Hickenlooper that it would have been cheaper to investigate the grievances, than to have the present issue, they will have learned a salutary lesson, and even if the "Q" strike will not have been a mis-

Then you a statement from the chairman of the grievance committee of the "Q" road, and ask you to publish it on behalf of many railway readers.

Thanking you, I am yours

A. W. PERLEY.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Railroad Men Set Forth the Facts as they Understand Them.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1888.

To the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company have circulated throughout the country what we shall show to be a very misleading statement of the matter in issue between the engineers and firemen employed on that road and the company. For the purpose of more effectually misleading the public the circular is addressed to the engineers and firemen. Of course it is intended for the public. We shall not resort to the trick of addressing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, or any other road in particular, for whom this is intended, but shall address ourselves directly to the road's circular referred to, which is dated the 22d day of February '88, appears the following:

Important changes which your committee agrees are as follows:

First—To be guaranteed solely by the company without regard to other conditions than those named.

Second—A large average increase in existing rates of pay.

Third—The abolition of any classification based upon length of service, age or experience.

In addition to the first statement we reply that we have requested our compensation to be left to the public, because that is the only way in which compensation is based upon the earnings of the railroads in operation in the United States. It is misleading to say that the question is sought to be fixed by the company, or subject to other conditions or circumstances.

There are some runs on branches of the road where the engineer's responsibility is much less than on the main line, and he has to hand a smaller number of cars to care for. But the road carefully conceals from all these branches where the number of cars to be handled, at the end of his trip, to the engineer by performing the supposition of this labor upon him. On the main lines the company has to employ the expense of employing a man to do this work. On the main lines the engineer is paid when his train is delivered at the point of destination, and the fireman is done in the roundhouse. He is a man employed for that purpose, and therefore is not seen by the engineer. It is the men who are supposed to do the extra work in addition to their regular duties, and are so worked as to save the wages of a hostler.

We have already stated that we ask our compensation to be based upon the number of miles run, and we understood that we care to be understood that we care for the terms used by the road. We are willing to pay by the trip in place of by the mile, if they prefer that system; we have, however, that they pay us as the engineers are compensated, whether the trip is made in a short run or a long one, or in the eyes of the company. If the desire is to pay for the same rates as other roads, it is immaterial whether the engineer is paid by the trip or by the mile. If a run runs 100 miles in one way he should be paid for the Santa Fe road, and other roads too numerous to mention. The "Q" road, not upon the basis which would be the case of other companies, absolutely says: "We will pay you 4 cents per mile for what we call a trip," which means, that you will receive 4 cents per mile for what we call a trip, without regard to the number of miles you may be required to need very little.

We demand a large average increase in existing rates of pay. But we do not insist into the supposition that we are demanding a large increase, for what is paid by its competitors. It gives us the large increase, but it only then the other roads, and it only pays the engineers and firemen on the "Q" road the same rates as are paid on other roads. We think this is fair and reasonable.

Third—The abolition of any classification based upon length of service, age or experience.

In addition to the first statement we reply that we have requested our compensation to be left to the public, because that is the only way in which compensation is based upon the earnings of the railroads in operation in the United States. It is misleading to say that the question is sought to be fixed by the company, or subject to other conditions or circumstances.

There are some runs on branches of the road where the engineer's responsibility is much less than on the main line, and he has to hand a smaller number of cars to care for. But the road carefully conceals from all these branches where the number of cars to be handled, at the end of his trip, to the engineer by performing the supposition of this labor upon him. On the main lines the company has to employ the expense of employing a man to do this work. On the main lines the engineer is paid when his train is delivered at the point of destination, and the fireman is done in the roundhouse. He is a man employed for that purpose, and therefore is not seen by the engineer. It is the men who are supposed to do the extra work in addition to their regular duties, and are so worked as to save the wages of a hostler.

We have already stated that we ask our compensation to be based upon the number of miles run, and we understood that we care to be understood that we care for the terms used by the road. We are willing to pay by the trip in place of by the mile, if they prefer that system; we have, however, that they pay us as the engineers are compensated, whether the trip is made in a short run or a long one, or in the eyes of the company. If the desire is to pay for the same rates as other roads, it is immaterial whether the engineer is paid by the trip or by the mile. If a run runs 100 miles in one way he should be paid for the Santa Fe road, and other roads too numerous to mention. The "Q" road, not upon the basis which would be the case of other companies, absolutely says: "We will pay you 4 cents per mile for what we call a trip," which means, that you will receive 4 cents per mile for what we call a trip, without regard to the number of miles you may be required to need very little.

We demand a large average increase in existing rates of pay. But we do not insist into the supposition that we are demanding a large increase, for what is paid by its competitors. It gives us the large increase, but it only then the other roads, and it only pays the engineers and firemen on the "Q" road the same rates as are paid on other roads. We think this is fair and reasonable.

have paid them. Although in justice we ought to ask it to make restitution for the past, we do not do so. We only ask it to deal fairly with us in the future.

In answer to the third point made by the road, viz.: That we ask the abolition of any classification based upon length of service, age or experience, we have to say that statement is also misleading. Our position is this: If an engineer be competent to take charge of the best train on the "Q" road then he ought to get the best pay, and it is immaterial whether he is 20 or 50 years old. When the "Q" road places a man in charge of one of its great express trains, and intrusts to him the precious lives of its patrons, by that act it certifies that he is a first-class engineer, and he ought to receive pay on the road's own certificate.

Our position is: That a man who does the work of a first-class engineer ought to receive the pay of a first-class engineer.

The "Q's" position is this: It places a man in a position which requires at his hands the skill and ability of a first-class engineer. The first year he is in that position it pays him much less than a first-class engineer's wages. The second year it slightly advances his wages, but still keeps them less than the first-class. The third year he is paid their highest wages for an engineer. The result is that it is constantly gaining, from the men who are only serving their first and second year, a large discount of wages. It also gains all the percentages in this transaction, because a number of men who work the first or second year do not stay in the company's employ long enough to be entitled to the first-class wages that are given to the man who has served his third year. These first and second year men who happen to leave to engage in other occupations are replaced by other first and second year men, and so the road manages to keep a large percentage of employes at under rates. We have no objection to its paying those who have been a long time on the road any extra gratuity it wishes. Nor will we ever complain if in its generosity it desires to pension men who have served it faithfully for a great many years. But we do insist that one of two things must be true: Either, first, that the engineers are first-class men and entitled to first-class pay; or, second, that the public is deceived when it is asked to travel on trains run by men who are entitled only to second or third-class compensation.

What is said in relation to the engineer applies also to the case of firemen, because on all the roads the firemen's wages are based upon those of the engineer, and the fireman receives from 55 to 60 per cent. of what the engineer's wages are. Therefore a shaving down of the engineer's wages means a shaving down of the fireman's wages, so that on all sides the peculiar system adopted by the "Q" road manages to punish its workingmen and enlarge its treasury.

But have we just cause of complaint? Are the engineers and firemen of the "Q" road seeking to take any advantage of that corporation? Have they just cause of complaint? Are they paid now as well as employes performing like services on rival roads?

We invite the attention of the public to the following comparisons: On the "Q" road there is a round trip between Rockford and Aurora which is made twenty-six times a month by the engineer.

On the Northwestern road there is a round trip between Rockford and Chicago which is also made twenty-six times per month.

The Northwestern round trip is twenty-two miles greater than the "Q" round trip. The Northwestern engineer travels 572 miles per month more than the "Q's" engineer.

At the rate of compensation asked by the engineers, viz.: 3½ cents per mile, the Northwestern road should only pay $20 02 per month to the engineer on the Rockford-to-Chicago trip greater than that paid to the "Q" engineer who runs on the Rockford-to-Aurora trip. But the fact is that the "Q" road pays its engineer only $104 per month, while the Northwestern pays its engineer $175. The "Q" engineer holds just as responsible a position as the engineer on the Northwestern. He has to cross three intersecting roads in the making of his trip, and in addition to his work as an engineer the labor of hostling, or caring for the engine, is imposed upon him, while the engineer for the Northwestern is not obliged to care for his engine. The latter's work begins when he jumps on the engine at one end of the trip and ceases when he delivers it at the other end.

On the Pahhandle road the freight engineer who runs from Indianapolis to Bradford, a distance of 105 miles, receives $4 25 for the trip, his fireman receives $2 15.

On the "Q" road the round trip run from Galesburg to Peoria is 105 miles, for which the engineer receives $3 60 and the fireman $2 10.

From Quincy to Colchester, the round trip is 107 miles. The "Q" road pays its engineer for that trip $3 75, and its fireman $2 15.

For runs of 100 miles on the Union Pacific road the engineer on passenger trains receives $3 85. The "Q" road is a competitor of the Union Pacific, and for a long distance travels over parallel lines through country of precisely the same character. Yet we have only asked $3 50 per 100 miles for a passenger engineer on the "Q" road.

The engineer on the Sterling Branch run draws $3 4 10 for ninety miles. He stops in Rock Falls six hours, and takes care of his own engine. The engineer that runs the Batavia and Geneva accommodation receives $87 10. And the Chicago & Northwestern pay for like runs $96 20, the distance being two miles greater on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The reason we ask more pay for the branch runs is to compensate the men for the extra work done, on account of the engineers having to do the work of a machinist.

The engineers on the Rockford way-freight runs nightly (twenty-six nights constituting one month), for which he receives $56 Firemen, $35 per month.

The engineers on the fast mail, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 125 miles per day, receive $97 60 for twenty-six day's time. The engineers on the Chicago & Northwestern, for the same services, receive $120.

The runs on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 125 miles per day, thirty-five days per month, amount received, $161. On the trunk lines out of Chicago for the same service the engineers receive $161.

The engineers on the Buda and Vermont branch of the "Q" line, 188 3-10 miles per day, twenty-six days constituting one month, receive for the same $125 50. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad pays for like service $181.

We desire further to state that no first-class engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern receives less than $96 20 for twenty-six days' work, if ready for duty.

The Rock Island road pays its engineers on all of its passenger trains $3 60 and firemen $2 15 for the 100-mile run from Galesburg to Quincy.

The Quincy road only pays $3 50 for the engineers on a few of its heaviest trains—like the Kansas city one—and on all other trains it pays only $3 37½. It only pays its fireman $2 when with the engineer who is paid $3 50, $1 90 when with the engineer who receives $3 37½.

The Rock Island road pays $4 15 for a run of 100 miles to its freight engineers, and does not require them to act as hostlers for their engines.

The Quincy road pays its freight engineer on the 101-mile run from Galva to New Boston $3 75. This run is on a branch road and the engineer is compelled to do hostler's duty for his engine at both ends of his run.

Let us compare two short runs: The first is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The round trip between Chicago and Elgin is 74 miles, for which the engineer is paid $3 70. The engineer has full control of his time every second day and has not to act as hostler for his engine. The second is on the "Q" road. The round trip between Chicago and Aurora is 77 miles. The engineer is paid $3 35. He has to "hostle" his engine, and his entire time belongs to the road. Some days he has to be under orders for eighteen hours per day.

Complaint is made in the road's circular because we asked that "Galesburg division engineers and firemen be not required to run east of Aurora." The idea sought to be conveyed by the company is that this request is unreasonable and calculated to impose greater expense on the road. The fact is that compliance with this request will not impose one cent of extra expense on the road. No objection has been offered to running the engines through from Galesburg to Chicago. The change of crews—engineers and firemen—at Aurora will not increase the company's outlay. There are about 300 of the engineers and firemen who live in Aurora. Many of these men own their homes; some of these homes, however, are not entirely paid for. If they are compelled to run from Galesburg to Chicago and return, they would have to sacrifice their property and remove either to Galesburg or to Chicago. They ask that the crews be made to run on the one end of the route only, from Chicago to Aurora and return, and on the other end only from Galesburg to Aurora and return. If we were paid on the mile system the change of crews would not cost the road one cent.

It is also complained that we ask that some arrangement be made in relation to passing Brotherhood men on the "Q" trains. We make no demand in this regard. Our purpose in making this request was to get some uniform rule put in force on this road the same as prevails on other roads. We have no right to demand this. We did not demand it. Our desire was, while we were negotiating to get this question now unsettled so determined that the conductors would hereafter know precisely what to do, and thus be able to avoid conflicts. The company can decide this as it pleases. It does not stand in the road of a settlement.

S. E. HOGE, Chairman Com...

SALMON IN THE PENOBSCOT.

Prospects of a Great Increase in the Business—Processes of Spawning.

Letter from Bangor, Maine.

The ice is beginning to break up in the Penobscot, and great preparations are making for salmon fishing.

The fish commissioners have just received from the government hatching station at Orland, below Bangor, 280,000 salmon eggs, Maine's share for 1888, and have taken them up the river to Enfield, thirty-five miles above tidewater, where they will be hatched out for distribution along the headwaters of the Penobscot. Incubation takes 100 days. During this time the eggs must be kept in running water and carefully attended to by a man who removes all broken eggs and dead fish. When the little fish are clear of the eggs they are placed in tin cans filled with fresh water. These are distributed at various points far up the river, and there liberated to shift for themselves. Only about 2 per cent. of the young salmon annually put into the Penobscot ever reach maturity, because while making their way to the spawning grounds above tidewater in the spring, they are shot at, clubbed and otherwise wantonly destroyed by ignorant natives, who often catch them in shallow water or perhaps find them entirely stranded in rocky pools. If the fish were let alone the river would soon be swarming with them. As it is, the Penobscot affords the best salmon fishing grounds on the Atlantic coast, and is the only river where salmon propogation can be carried on successfully.

Commissioner Stilwell, who superintends the business, says the plan of keeping young salmon and caring for them until they are a year old, and then setting them free, cannot be adopted until experiments have been made in salmon culture, and this will require improved facilities, for which the legislature has as yet made no appropriation. The U. S. commissioners at Orland will probably experiment in this line during the coming summer, however. The work of taking the eggs from the female salmon is now in progress at the government works, and it is an interesting process. Every summer the government commissioners purchase a lot of fish taken alive in the weirs which line the river and bay as far down as Camden, and place them in a preserve from which they cannot escape. In the next spring these salmon instinctively ascend the small stream on which the works are located, and are then easily secured by dip nets. The male fish are turned back into the main river, while the females are placed in great tanks, where they are kept until ready to spawn. Then their spawn is extracted by a gentle pressure, and the eggs are placed in sieve-like trays immersed in running water, after which the females, too, are liberated. A ten-pound fish will generally yield 6000 eggs, and a twenty-pounder in like proportion. These eggs, if properly packed to await the progress of incubation, can be safely shipped to points as far distant as Australia.

With all the violations of the law and wanton slaughter, salmon have lately become so plentiful in Penobscot waters and the taking of them so profitable a business, that the fishermen are beginning to kick vigorously against the restrictions imposed upon them by the statutes. Six or seven hundred of the lower bay fishermen have petitioned the governor and council for the right to fish unmolested, claiming that they have been unjustly interfered with in years past, and the upriver people are complaining that they have fewer privileges than the down-river men. If they all had their own way they would doubtless soon put an end to the salmon. But they won't be allowed to run things to suit themselves, and the Penobscot will continue a great salmon stream, growing better every year, and with the best fly-fishing grounds in the country at the dam above this city.

VIEWS OF SEVENTY-FOUR MAYORS.

Fifty-Six are for Protection and Eighteen Badly Scattering.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Press* has obtained the views of seventy-four mayors, representing a population of 1,068,390, according to the census of 1880, and probably 1,250,000 as things stand to-day. The large cities have not been selected. The list includes cities and towns in the states of Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Georgia, Michigan, Illinois, Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Virginia, New Hampshire, Missouri, and Connecticut. In no sense have the towns presented been selected. They were taken haphazard, without any knowledge as to the politics of the mayors. Of the seventy-four statements, fifty-eight enter vigorous protests against any interference with the tariff, and declare that to do this will greatly injure their local industries. These fifty-six cities had a combined population in 1880 of 768,761. The remaining eighteen statements received displayed variegated ideas about the question. One gentleman, for example, the mayor of Newark, N. J., declares it is not a live question at all. The mayor of Barnstable, Mass., says it is of no moment to his people, as the "sea gives us all a living." The accomplished mayor of Athens, Ga., thinks the people, as a mass, in his town are not intelligent enough to understand the tariff. Five mayors—those of Columbus, Pa., Oconto, Wis., Cambridge, Mass., Muscatine, Iowa, and Worcester, Ohio—representing with Cambridge, which has 52,069 inhabitants, a population of 79,287, think that Cleveland's ideas are about right. Four—Charlotte, N. C., Delaware, Ohio, Westfield, Mass., and Bordentown, N. J.—aggregate population 25,833, think the Mills bill will do their cities no direct harm. Three—Chillicothe, Ohio, Valparaiso, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky.—aggregate population 27,314, think it will be absolutely beneficial. The screed from Charon, Pa., is difficult to classify, while the mayors of York, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., favor a tariff for revenue only. The mayor of Geneva, N. Y., openly avows himself a free trader.

The Dress of Men and Women.

Longman's Magazine.

It is singular to contrast the growing splendor and prodigality of the dress of one sex in this nineteenth century with the sobriety of the dress of the other sex, which has shrunk within our own recollection into a grim uniformity of black kersemere. The laws of nature are revealed, if it be true, as Mr. Darwin teaches, that the male bird owes the hues of his plumage and the beauty of his form to his desire to please the hens and obtain the honor of natural selection. In modern society it is the hens who carry the gay feathers. Shall we say with the same mottoes and with equal success? There was a time when the dress of men was alike wasteful, extravagant and inexpedient, when they wore costly stuffs, rich embroidery, lace, jewels; when at the Court of France the Duke of Buckingham shook off diamonds, and the maids of honor went on their knees to pick them up and appropriate them; when the folds of a cravat and the embroidery of a waistcoat were subjects of earnest attention to the masculine mind. Those days are over. Men's dress is simple, suitable, inexpensive. Is it too much to hope that reason may assert her authority in the case of women's dress, as she has done for men, and that while slovenliness is unknown, and the highest standard of neatness is attained, there may be neither waste or extravagance, but that all-pervading sense of propriety of which Dr. Johnson was the advocate? "Learn," said he, "that there is propriety or impropriety in everything how slight soever, and get at the general principles of dress and behavior." When Mrs. Thale asked his opinion of the dress of a child, "Well, sir, how did you like little Miss? I hope she was fine enough."

"It was the finery of a beggar," said he; "she looked like a native of Bow lane dressed up to be carried to Bartholomew Fair."

Views which the philosopher and the economists advocate may well gain a hearing, though only now urged by one who has no other claim to an audience than the desire to help in woman's work.

Kennedy's Remedies Recently in use in Portland, Oregon, on the sick and helpless, have proved the most wonderful discoveries ever made. Astonishing power in disease, causing to be the marvel of the age.

THE UNION PACIFIC CHIEF.

Thomas L. Kimball, at Present General Manager.

A Man of Quick Comprehension and Cool Judgment—Stories Showing his Leading Traits.

Omaha Letter.

Railroad officials of this country who know Thomas L. Kimball, at present general manager of the Union Pacific, agree that his quick comprehension of difficult and complicated problems, cool, calculating, and unerring judgment place him in the front rank of Western railroad men. When Thomas J. Potter came here and assumed control of the Union Pacific so numerous and rapid were the changes made by him in the heads of the departments that many of Mr. Kimball's friends predicted his retirement, but they didn't know Mr. Potter. One day last June, when the writer had an interview with Mr. Potter, that gentleman said that he considered Thomas L. Kimball one of the best railroad men in this country; and, as a refutation to the stories then afloat to the effect that they were not on friendly terms, he further stated that it was one of the most satisfactory sources of consolation for him to feel that he could have such a man as his chief assistant and confidential adviser.

It is in the pool and rate meetings that Mr. Kimball wields a great influence. What he says is most generally considered and accepted as the correct thing.

Mr. Kimball never acts hastily. Everything, and especially matters of more than ordinary importance, submitted to him for his judgment receives careful consideration before being passed upon. If possible he hears the views of all parties concerned and takes them for what they are worth in making up his decisions. Some of the officials from other roads who have met him in the old-time rate war and pool meetings could probably tell a few interesting and breezy stories—how he has worried them out by his patience while testing their judgment, boiling things down, and eventually carrying his point, if not in an agreement of, by getting an adjournment. Mr. Calvert, of the Burlington, will probably remember an occasion when he and one or two other officials had entered into an agreement concerning traffic matters and had it so satisfactory in its completeness that they were sure Mr. Kimball would put his signature to the document without the least hesitancy. In this however, they discovered, after going to Mr. Kimball and laying the scheme before him, how sadly they had miscalculated their own shrewd strength and cunning capacities. They visited his office one afternoon, briefly explained the matter in hand, and putting stress of a desire to depart that evening, urgently pressed Mr. Kimball, after assuring him that it was all right, to put his name down and let them get away. But Mr. Kimball was not signing without seeing, and he took plenty of time to carefully read over the bill. When through he laid it down, asked the gentlemen one question and took the wind out of them, and begged leave to study about it until next morning. Of course they were aggravated and angry, but had to accept the alternative and remain. The next morning when they went back Mr. Kimball had revised one clause in the agreement that saved them not only a great deal of trouble, but considerable money.

Mr. Kimball comes from one of the oldest Puritan families in Maine—a sturdy, long-lived stock. He was born and reared among the pine-covered hills of that state, but as was too poor and too narrow to hold him after his ambition began to develop. Until the age of 17 his life was that of a farmer boy; then he tore himself away from the paternal roof, entered upon a course of study, and for six years alternated his time between teaching and going to school. Then he tried the commercial and express business for four years, but that didn't suit him, and in 1856 he took a trip West in search of a new home. One year later he removed with his family to the western reserve in Ohio, where he remained until 1859, and then located at Cincinnati. During the succeeding eleven years he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its Southwestern passenger agent, assistant general passenger agent and general Western passenger agent. Through this period he made quite a reputation as a descriptive newspaper writer and contributed many articles to Cincinnati and other papers. When Thomas A. Scott was elected president of the Union Pacific, in 1871, Mr. Kimball was appointed by him to the position of general passenger and ticket agent. They had been intimately associated with each other on the Pennsylvania road. Ever since that time Mr. Kimball has been continuous in the service of the Union Pacific from 1880 to 1883 as assistant general manager, and the succeeding three years as general traffic manager. On three or four different occasions during the periodical collapses into which that corporation has been thrown and left without a recognized head, he has assumed and fulfilled the duties of general manager. He is always in a pleasant humor and never so secluded or busy that his friends or people having business to transact cannot see him. His fidelity to the republican party is happily illustrated by a little incident that occurred not many years ago. A republican had been elected to an office which required him to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, but being modest and unacquainted with political matters the young man was much troubled about who should be asked to go on his bond. The next day an old and wealthy democrat met him in the street and good naturedly said:

"Well, my friend, you've been elected to an office."

"Yes, I have."

"Any bond attached to it?"

"Yes, $10,000."

"Come right over to my store and I will be your bondsman."

This circumstance, of course, elated the new official and greatly elevated the old democrat in his estimation. Soon after he met Mr. Kimball, told him all about it, and declared that, although he never had voted for a democrat, if that man should at any time come up for office he would feel under obligations to support him. Mr. Kimball looked serious as he said slowly in reply:

"Well, there is a man down in Maine to whom I am doubtless under obligations. He is my father, but if he should be a candidate on the democratic ticket I would not vote for him."

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

G Charnock, Astoria
G Herbert, Ogden City
John Herbert, do
W P Anderson & w, Bk
B Bachilas, do
B F Fuller, do
Mrs Fuller & 5 ch, do
H H Staub, do
Mrs Staub & ch, do
Felise McKewn, Kansas
Mrs McKewn & 3 ch, do
A P Grimm, Minnesota
D Lampman, city
A W Vance, Oregon
J M Henderson, Minn
D Doyle, do
R S Wolf, Seattle
J Marlon, Spokane
G W Worden, Dundee
W H Fargo, N P R R
J Fencerinach, do
W F Clark, do
John Bolander, Tacoma
Mrs W Green, Arlington
D Wass, Lamson, Kas
C F Thurber, do
C H W Schuman, K City
L M Schuman, do
J L Markley, Pataha City
H Berry, Indiana
Mrs Berry, do
G Gowan, North Portland
Mrs Gowan & 3 ch, do
F W Carson, Chemawa
H H okey, Clackamas
Miss M A White, do
J Sylvester & boy, do
H C Baker, Kansas
A J Jacobs, San Fran
E P Blagrove, do
G T Howard, do
G Butterford, do
J Mattanoch, do
G Alcorn, do
A Hawks, Dayton

INTERNATIONAL.

T M O'Rourke, Hillsboro
William Pointer, do
H B Root Jr, Kelso
H T Shaw wf ch, Sioux Falls
L J Peterson, Lebanon
D C Hamgan, do
Jo Apperson, Grand Rud
Oscar O'Brien, do
J W Riley, Prosser
H T Wilson, Cor vallis
H Hamilton, Forest Grove
Thos Ogden, Tacoma
W L Lewis, Winlock
H McDougall, Tacoma
H E Bridges, St Louis
H H Rearis, do
C J Malone, do
H B Marcus, N Y
F S Elmo, Union Or
A E Reese, Wis
Henry Wharton, Iowa
C P Montanyo, Vancouver
J J Prosise, Denver
Jno Struchen, Indiana
W Lee, do
R G Simpson w & c, do
Jas Wallace, do
F Struchen, do
E G Margueon, Mo
G M Creed, Minn
F J Creed, do
J M Johnson, Astoria
C Hamilton, do
C Simpson, Medina, Ill
O Dixon, do
L D Brent, Pendleton
T M O'Rourke, Hillsboro
Miles Shrubbings, Cal
M J Kelly, do
W Roberts, do
Mrs McBride, do
Wm Farrow, do
W Babbitt, do
Alex Gunn, do
H H Fehrman, do
F Warneke, do
C W Sod, do
J D Williams w & c, do
Laura Montgomery, do
J M Seay wf 2c, Minn
M J Creed, do
C M Creed, do
A C Creed, do
L E Sand wf, do
F Arglander w 2c, do
Arthur Creed, do
C J Osgood, do
E E Brown, do
Wm Leddy, Astoria
J W Lynn, Kansas
J A Hammon, Illinois
J Adnan, do
J F Harris, do
J V Smith, do
A N Golcher, do
Mrs Harry, do
D H Rary, do
D Hanna, do
F Harry, do
G E Hall, w 2c, do

MEN'S LIST.

Ambrose, Aug G
Ashman, Chas
Arnberg, Andrew
Arthur, James
Blakely, M E
Brinkerhoff, Geo H T
Brin, J A-2
Brandt, Geo
Burnette, R L
Brunner, Johan
Brown, Frank
Brown, C H
Brown, J P
Brown, R G
Bigelow, D D
Butterick, Theo
Bilger, John
Bachman & Bro, J H
Bathe, Fred
Bates, J W
Bacon, Arthur
Baker, John S
Burns, G
Burns, Herman
Barnum, D E
Beatner, Chas
Brackman, Fred
Brewer, A
Brueckman, Fred
Broomell, D B
Branch, Frank S
Bunyard, D J
Carlo, Carasi
Cobb, Myron A
Courtian, Sahag
Cain, J M
Cates, J C
Critchley, A E
Crosse, Allan-2
Crosson, Henry
Cheloy, Hermn A
Child, Geo
Candiles, F
Cuthbertson, T A
Clarke, L L
Clark, Dr Robert
Dasser, Mickel
Davies, W
Dudley, John
Dean, J B
Deverell, Richard
Delmore, Dawson
Den Ottar, Pieter
Dawson, W W
Earhart, James
Erkson, Frank
Erdman, Fred
Evants, W C
Eastman, Ernest
Eberhardt, Geo F
Eadrey, John
Fuller, Geo E
Fehn, Nicholas
Silber, Geo R
Fields, Chas
Flinn, E
Fichtner, Ob
Fuller, George
Granger, Christ
Foster, James W
Fisher, James
Galen, Chas T-2
Gambel, Ray D
Gelzer, Lester I
Gilbert
Hoegel, Frank
Hendershott, F J
Hansen, Lauritz
Hagen, Anton
Haney, H J
Lyle, Mrs Maggie
Lunde, Miss Ellen
Lalti, Mina
Ley, Lizzie N
Leslie, Mrs
Lindsay, Miss Carrie M
Laur, Maggie
Lam, Miss Nellie
Macghee, Mi

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, . . . APRIL

A SIMPLE ISSUE.

The main question in politics presented to the voters of Oregon this year is a very simple one. Upon it republicans and democrats will divide on strict party lines.

The national issue is the paramount one. Shall Oregon support the republican party and its policy or the democratic party and its policy?

The activity of the democratic national administration and its intrusion through its agents and officeholders into the political affairs of the state, give a challenge to republicans; and the question therefore is, whether Oregon shall be republican or democratic. On this proposition all who prefer the democratic party and its purposes will vote democratic; while, on the other hand, there is nothing left for those who prefer the republican party, who approve its achievements and take pride in its history, but to vote for and with the republican party. The man who votes the democratic ticket this year is a democrat and can be nothing else; and this is a fact that those who are not democrats will not fail to consider.

Whether the republican party or the democratic party shall have the ascendant in the United States senate depends on the result in Oregon in June. If the republicans lose the senator to be chosen by the legislature now to be elected in this state the democrats will get control of the senate of the United States. They now control the house of representatives. The present question for the voters of Oregon is, shall they also control the senate?

Nor is this all. There is a possible combination of states in which the electoral vote of Oregon would decide the presidential election. New York, New Jersey and Oregon, added to the Solid South, would re-elect Cleveland. If the democratic party should carry the coming presidential election the supreme court of the United States would be made democratic. It is quite certain that during the next four years all the members of the the supreme court of republican antecedents will pass from the bench. A democratic president, then, would have it in his power to make this tribunal wholly democratic, and of course he would do it. An important question then is, shall Oregon contribute by her electoral vote to this result?

These are the prizes for which the democratic party is contending. Hence the spirit and activity with which it is entering the present canvass. The logic of the situation draws the line sharply between the two parties. Democrats this year will all vote as democrats; republicans cannot do otherwise than vote as republicans.

SEEING THE POINT.

Chairman Mills went to Rhode Island to enlist the manufacturers of that state in support of his tariff bill. In order to get them committed to free trade. In wool he offered the bribe of continued protection of woolens. A few applauded, but the great majority, foreseeing that free trade in woolens would surely follow, as it ought to follow, free trade in wool, declined the Cleveland-Mills-Carlisle proposal; and so Rhode Island, that went democratic last year, both as to state ticket and legislature, now goes strongly republican. The manufacturing states of Connecticut and New Jersey are quite sure to do likewise; and though the city of New York, as the great importing metropolis of the country, is very strongly for free trade, yet the state of New York at large produces more manufactured goods than any other in the Union, and it may well be doubted, therefore, whether the free trade vote of the metropolis will be able to carry the state.

With the vote of the solid South already counted in their favor, the programme of the democratic managers is to offer to the great manufacturing states of the North and East the bribe of free wool and other free materials, and at the same time to continue protection to woolens and other manufactured goods. A show of reducing the duties on woolens is indeed to be made; but in fact, through his opportunity to get wool free of duty, protection to the manufacturer will be more valuable than before. This would captivate the manufacturer, were he less astute than he is; but he sees plainly that so inequitable an arrangement cannot possibly stand; he sees that free woolens must surely follow free woo., and therefore he is going to keep out of that trap, so adroitly baited.

AN INTERESTING CENTENNIAL.

At Marietta, Ohio, during the past two days, a celebration of the centennial of the settlement of the West has been in progress. The first permanent settlement in the territory called "The Great West," was founded at the mouth of the Muskingum river, in Ohio, by a colony under Gen. Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts. This was in April, 1788. The settlement was named Mariotta, in honor of Marie Antoniette, then queen of France. It was the seed from which sprang the great state of Ohio, out of which also came a large part of the materials that formed the other western states.

In another place to-day we print a large part of an admirable ovation on this centennial event, delivered yesterday at Marietta, by Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. History furnishes countless examples of great enterprise, wisely conducted to successful issue. But it is doubtful whether, in the whole range of human activity a parallel has been presented to the magnitude and importance of the results achieved through the settlement of "The West." Within the space of one hundred years never was so much accomplished. Looking back upon the course of the history, and viewing the results as they stand to-day, one can only confess to amazement.

The oration of Mr. Hoar is well worthy of study. It does honor to the occasion and to the theme. Oregon has a share in both. Ohio, indeed, was made chiefly by the Northern stream of migration, but in Oregon this stream was joined by another of southern origin, and our state is the composite result.

TARIFF SECTIONALISM.

A change has been made in the Mills tariff bill to conciliate the six representatives of Louisiana. The reduction on sugar as first prepared by Mills, amounted to about 35 per cent., and the color line was changed from thirteen to sixteen Dutch standard. The six members from Louisiana refused to vote for the bill with this reduction. Seeing that the Louisiana members stood firm and imperiled the final success of the measure, Mills and Carlisle compromised with them, and restored the color line to the former standard, and made a horizontal reduction of only 20 per cent. on all grades of sugar. The six Louisiana members accepted this change, and promised to support the bill.

Thus even the moderate reduction on sugar first proposed has been mitigated for the purpose of holding a democratic state and bringing its votes to the support of the bill. In its original form the sectional character of the bill was phenomenal, but this makes it more so. There is an undisguised double purpose of leaving undisturbed the industries of districts where votes are to be had for democrats, and of discrimination against industries where the democratic managers cannot hope for support. Partisanship and sectionalism could not appear in more open, unjust and reprehensible character.

"It is false," says a democratic paper of Oregon, "to say that the democratic party is for free trade." It is not false, however, to say that the democratic party is for free trade in some things, though not in others. It is for free trade in wool, but not for free trade in sugar. Partisan considerations move the democratic managers in Oregon to pledge their support to the policy that would deprive Oregon's wool of protection, but would continue protection to the sugar of Louisiana. The reason is they know that if their party would put sugar on the free list the democratic colors in the South would be broken. At the same time they know their party has small hope of carrying any Northern wool-growing state, and so the attack on wool is comparatively a safe thing. From time immemorial the Northern democratic politician has never been restrained either by interest or conscience from assenting to any demand put forth by or in the name of his party in the South. This made him even a supporter of slavery, a sympathizer with secession, and an apologist and defender of rebellion.

A TYPE OF A CLASS.

Elliot F. Shepherd, of the New York *Evening Mail* recently applied to Judge Bookstaver, of the New York court of common pleas, for an injunction against the running of Fifth avenue stages on Sunday, because, in the language of his complaint, "great injury has been inflicted on the feelings of this plaintiff, and will hereafter continue to be so inflicted, and as stockholder he has been compelled and will be compelled to be identified with such illegal, immoral and irreligious action on the part of said corporation, its servants and agents." Judge Bookstaver is a sensible old lawyer, and in denying the injunction he told Mr. Shepherd some things upon which no man of common sense needs to be instructed, when he blandly suggested that the sensitive brother could easily relieve himself from being "compelled to be identified with the illegal, immoral and irreligious action of the corporation by the simple process of selling out his stock." Mr. Shepherd drives to church in his sumptuous carriage because he can afford it, and yet he grudges the plain people who cannot afford a carriage the privilege of paying 5 cents for a stage or car ride to church. Judge Bookstaver tells Mr. Shepherd that the running of a Sunday stage, if it be an offense at all, is only a misdemeanor and that it is no part of the business of a court of equity to enjoin people against committing crime, except upon the application of somebody whose rights of person and property are invaded; and the judge holds that the injury to Mr. Shepherd's feelings does not constitute such an invasion, and adds with a playful smile: "A court of equity cannot constitute itself the conservator of the morals of the community or protect the feelings of a member of it when there is no law authorizing it to do so."

Mr. Shepherd is unquestionably a person who has fed chiefly on flapdoodle all his days—flapdoodle being defined as the stuff upon which fools feed and grow fat and saucy; but after all Mr. Shepherd is only a type of a very large class of persons who, if they had the power, would be constantly stamping out the liberties of the people whenever the indulgence of the liberties of the people did not meet their approval Mr. Shepherd, running into court to stop Sunday stages, because, being able to afford a Sunday carriage, he does not need a Sunday stage, is not a more unjust, impertinent and tyrannical member of society than Triptolemus Dryasdust, who would, if he could, enjoin every vineyard in California from making wine, because *he* does not drink wine, and thinks that the world has no business to use wine, since Dr. Dryasdust has decided that wine is not good for the world. Perhaps Dr. Dryasdust smokes. If he does he is in danger of persecution of some anti-tobacco evangelist, like the late Rev. George Trask, who, if he had been czar of Russia, would have sent every man who smoked to Siberia for life.

And so it goes the world over; a cloud of cranks, like a swarm of wasps, are ceaselessly buzzing in your ears that the times are out of joint, because the laws do not please the few but are devised to satisfy the many. The state is to be ruled, we suppose, by an oligarchy of restless creatures who when they go to church and hear the conundrum read, "Who is one altogether lovely, chief among ten thousand?" jump to their feet and yell with the battling voices of Babel, "Gov. St. John," "Miss Frances A. Willard," "Josephus Flavius Cook," "Neal Dow," "Henry George." Each one calls a different name, but all sing the praises of some self-sufficient human freak who wants his vagaries incorporated into the law of the land. Behind these freaks there is not only no appreciable public opinion, but there is no justification of their faith by history, by philosophy, by logic or the teachings of human experience. Every man and woman of them is a silly Sisyphus laboriously rolling a stone up hill that everyone knows is sure ultimately to come tumbling down again; every man and woman of them is trying to make bricks without straw; trying to build a balloon out of all the broken bubbles of the past. Sometimes an able, sincere, but impracticable person joins their ranks and lends a certain dignity and decency to their proceedings, that is, helps to reform their manners while assenting to their methods; but as a rule their speech is the "racket" of political and social poll parrots shrieking from one end of the country to the other the bald, disjointed chat of idiotic innovation under the sounding phrase and sign of reform. Scratch one of these professional reformers and you find an indomitable egotist, a persecutor, an incendiary, a tyrant and a presumptive anarchist masquerading in the stolen robes of philosophy, morality, philanthropy and statesmanship. When they are sincere it is the insane sincerity of Don Quixote who could not tell a windmill from an armed enemy; when they are insincere it is the insincerity of a bankrupt demagogue, who, like a drowning man, seizes at every straw. From Shepherd, who gloomily looks from his windows on Sunday and groans in spirit that all the world should literally be "a stage," down to the political poll parrots and tabby cats of reform, they all bear a strong family resemblance. They are not content with free speech for their fancies and freaks but they want to weld them into a legal club of coercion with which to scourge society into submission and surrender. The New York judge politely threw Mr. Shepherd out of court, and society in general will continue compassionately to give the cranks a hearing and them peremptorily show them the door. The world admires virtue but it does not mistake mere abstinence from cakes and ale for real virtue.

The committee of the Kentucky legislature appointed to investigate matters in the notorious Rowan county finds that from August, 1885, until June, 1887, there were twenty murders and assassinations and sixteen men wounded in attempts to take life. The total voting population of the county is only 1100. The committee recommends the repeal of the acts by which the county was created. But this will not annihilate the population, and the counties to which the parts of dismembered Rowan are to be attached protest and refuse to receive so undesirable a population.

Col. John H. King, U. S. A., who died at Washington on Saturday, entered the army in 1837; was brevetted, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, became colonel of the Ninth Infantry in 1865, and was retired, at his own request, in February, 1882.

Unless republicans of Oregon are willing to see the United States senate pass into control of the democratic party, they must look to it that a republican legislature is chosen in June.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

The relations of the great railroads to the people are becoming more delicate every year. The completion of so many great trunk lines and their capacity for powerful combinations, whether for public good or ill, has produced an extraordinary situation. While the power of the railroads through combination has apparently increased, the popular alarm at the possibilities quite as much as the actualities of their abuse of power have resulted in a relatively increased organized resistance and vigilance on the part of the people. Ten years ago congress would not have passed the interstate commerce act; to-day congress dares not repeal it if it would. With the increased strength of the railroads, through combinations and pooling of all sorts of issues that are involved in the transportation business of the country, capital has sometimes abused its opportunity and its error has awakened a correspondingly formidable resistance,—organized retaliation, reprisals, retribution on the part of labor and business. The consequence is that the railroad situation has, as we have said, become one of great delicacy, so lightly balanced that a willful wrong or an innocent error on the part of either capital or labor, on the part either of railroads or the people, is destructive to both sides to the controversy.

Had it not been for the abuse by the railroads of their opportunity in the past the people would never have put a rod in pickle for them in the shape of the interstate commerce act and the Pacific railroad legislation; there would never have been those vast combinations of labor, whose action, whether wise or unwise, has cost the railroad enormous losses and severely injured and disturbed the commercial peace, order and prosperity of the country. Wrong always provokes retaliation. An angry enemy is seldom content with the enforcement of justice; he is apt to insist on the enactment of vengeance. Wherever the railroads have in the past pursued an insolent and extortionate policy they have in the long run sown a crop of thistles for themselves, which the people, at the first opportunity, gladly plait into a crown of thorns for their oppressors. The result of all this strife has been that the railroads, because of their past indifference to the wisdom of justice and fairness as sound public policy in dealing with the people, have not seldom suffered injustice when the people with blood in their eye got a chance to use their power to answer oppression with illiberality, and to reply to extortion with injustice. The arbitrary "granger" legislation of Wisconsin, in 1874, finally reformed itself, but it cost the railroads a great deal of damage and vexation before the people consented to take counsel of reason rather than passion to right their wrongs.

The railroads are to-day the subject of a violent attack in Iowa, an ignorant, unjust attack on the part of many, and a malicious, demagogic assault on the part of certain cheap politicians that will probably result in legislation injurious to the railroads as well as to the people of the state that are eager for its passage. The people in their anger pay no attention to the fact that the state official reports show fifteen companies having 1784 miles of road, or 24 per cent. of the mileage of the state, did not pay operating expenses, interest and rentals. The report also shows that the total earnings of the Iowa roads are not increasing; on the contrary they show a slight decrease. The railroads of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin earned in 1886 an average of 25 per cent. more than the Iowa roads; the New England roads earned an average of 104 per cent. more, and the Middle states 174 per cent more.

These figures show that the Iowa roads cannot be judged by the standards of many other states. To say that because the Central & Hudson, in a state whose population to the square mile is double that of Iowa, can afford to carry passengers for 2 cents a mile, the Iowa railroads should be expected to accept the same passenger rate, would be rank injustice born out of ignorance or malice. Such legislation for freights and fares would make many of the railroads in Iowa practically worthless and seriously impair the value of all the rest.

The railroad commission of Iowa is composed of men of sense who have vigorously opposed in their report further reduction of freight or fares by the legislature, but the legislature, headed by the governor, has manifested a disposition to abuse the opportunity, and a foolish law has been passed making the railroad commissioners elective instead of as now appointed and composed of representatives of both parties. A business commission should be non-partisan, and a railroad commission should include an intelligent and broad-minded farmer, a practical railroad man and a sound lawyer. Make the railroad commission elective and it is quite likely to be made up of incompetent or unworthy persons. The railroad property in Iowa has cost $350,000,000. The railroads now charge three cents per mile passenger fare; the freight rates are as low as the charges in any of the adjoining states, and are generally regarded as reasonable rates. The hostile legislation originally proposed by the Iowa legislature would reduce the value of the railroad property to $175,000,000; or a loss in value equal to $20,000 per mile.

When the granger cases were before the United States supreme court the railroads unwisely and erroneously claimed complete exemption from legislative control. Justice Miller, referring to the decision ten years after its utterance, said that "the great question to be decided and which was decided and which was argued in all those cases was the right of the state within which a railroad company did business, to regulate or limit the amount of any of these traffic charges." The majority of the court held that the legislature had power to prescribe arbitrary rates, by fixing a maximum tariff, but Justices Field and Strong dissented—their dissent not holding that the railroad companies were right in their contention of exemption from all legislative control, but that they might be regulated by proper rules and legislation upon that subject, but not by fixing a maximum rate.

However, as the law stands, the legislatures of the several states have full and complete control of fixing the compensation of railways both for freight and passenger traffic, and the railroads have no remedy but an appeal to the polls.

This decision of the United States supreme court places the property of a railroad at the complete mercy of the state legislatures, and, of course, has enhanced most enormously the strained and delicate relations of the conduct of the railways to the rights and power of the people. The railways plausibly insist that the true rule is that expressed by Justice Field's dissenting opinion, that the legislature "has power to regulate railroads and provide that they shall not charge more than a just and reasonable compensation, and that they may provide adequate and necessary means and facilities for ascertaining and determining that reasonable compensation. The determination and decision of what that reasonable and just compensation is must be by the judgment of the courts after a hearing of the parties, as in all other contested cases." But, as the law stands, the railways cannot afford to oppress the people or be indifferent to their local interests, for, in a moment of passion and vindictive spirit of retaliation, the people could elect a legislature pledged to make itself the architect of ruin and oppression to the railways.

The railway situation is not only a delicate one in its relation to the business public but to its employes. Combinations of engineers and other indispensable and not easily supplied skilled operatives have proved their power to interrupt traffic at pleasure, and it is but fair to say that popular sympathy, save where the exercise of their power is grossly unjust, reckless and tyrannical, is generally with the labor that kicks rather than with the corporation. Why? Because the railroads in the past have recklessly abused their opportunity to beat the public that created them. To illustrate take the combination of the Oil Trust with the railroads to maintain a vast monopoly; take the combination of the railroads with the coal companies to fix the output of coal, make the people pay an artificially high price for fuel and force down the wages of the miner and the railroad employe. The people remember these things with bitterness and, legislate often in the spirit of retributive vengeance and retaliation rather than of wise and judicious restraint and respect for the rights of all. The railroads act arbitrarily and with brutal injustice, and the people in their resentment answer in kind. The railroads need to remember that they are not in a situation to disregard the public, to dismiss the just demands of employes with the stereotyped answer that "there is nothing to arbitrate." The conservative press of the country unites in warning the railroads that the interstate commerce act may yet be enlarged by giving it power to compel the railroads to submit to arbitration, instead of forcing a situation of constant exposure to traffic demoralization and damage to the general commercial business of the country.

Is the supreme court of the United States to be made wholly democratic and confederate? All the old judges will pass from the bench, by death or retirement, during the next four years. Should Cleveland be re-elected he would have the appointment of all their successors in his hands. His appointment of Lamar shows what might be expected as to the rest. Oregon's vote, if given to Cleveland, might re-elect him. Indeed the interest the administration is taking in the politics of Oregon proves that this is looked forward to as a possibility. It is the result also that St. John, who comes to Oregon as a professional prohibitionist and assistant democrat, is most anxious to bring about. St. John always appears when and where his democratic brethren have most need of him. Hence his present appearance in Oregon. But he never appears in a Southern state, at an election time, as an advocate of political third-party prohibition.

An Indianapolis letter to the Chicago *Tribune* sums up the republican sentiment in Indiana in these words: "Indiana is for an Indianian. Harrison first, and if he cannot be nominated, then Gresham."

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the ones unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well-authenticated cases where Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

☞ "*Wants*," "*Help Wanted*," "*For Rent*," "*For Sale*," etc., *will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents; half that for each additional time. Under "New," 10 cents per agate line each insertion. Locals charged according to position. All transient business must be paid in advance.*

Deaths Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence, 10 cents per line.

MEETING NOTICE.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts., meets every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

DIED.

In this city, April 8, Alice Frances, infant daughter of Irving W. and Sophia C. Pratt.

In this city, April 8, chester Willis, youngest son of John P. and Mary E. Drew, aged 2 years, 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. from residence, 328 Twelfth street. Friends of the family invited

In this city, April 8, Theo. H. Allen, Jr.

Funeral will take place to-day from the Methodist church, corner Third and Taylor, at 1:30 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. There will be a special meeting to-day at Masonic Hall at 1 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Theo. H. Allen, Jr. Members and sojourning brethren are earnestly requested to attend. Order W. M. W. S. WARD, Sec.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 6 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate by the Pacific Fire Insurance Co.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ELEGANT FURNITURE

I will sell at Residence No. 315, N. E. cor. Vambill and Thirteenth Sts.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 9th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

1 ELEGANT PERSIAN CARPET;
1 ELEGANT PARLOR SET IN RAW SILK, viz: 1 sofa, 2 Easy Chairs, 4 Parlor Chairs, 1 Center Table, ALSO
1 Elegant Large Ebony Cabinet;
1 Elegant Wardrobe, mirror doors and beautifully carved;
1 do Ebony Secretary; 1 do Gold-Gilt Center Table;
1 do Walnut Center Table, Italian marble top;
1 do Walnut Music Rack;
1 Black Walnut Bookcase;
1 Ebony Bouquet Stand, marble top;
1 Fine Set Library Furniture;
1 Japanese Easy Chair; 1 Patent Rocker;
1 Walnut Umbrella Stand; Elegant Gas Fixtures; Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, etc.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SPRING NOVELTIES
FOR 1888.

E. E. WHITE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 231 First Street, Portland,
Has Just Received a Full Line of
Spring and Summer Suitings,
Which he is making up in the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.

Sale Country Lands.

150 acres of Choice Prune Land, one-half mile from Vancouver, on main road. Price, $40 per acre; will be sold in tracts to suit.

88 acres of good land, 4 miles from Vancouver; well located, 3 acres cleared; some fine timber, near the railroad. Price, $800.

An 80-acre farm on Battle Ground Road, 9 miles from Vancouver; 25 acres in cultivation; a neat and comfortable frame house; good well and young orchard. Price $1000.

STEARNS & HITCHCOCK,
Vancouver, W. T.

Grand Oriental Auction Sale
—OF—
ELEGANT TURKISH and PERSIAN RUGS, ORIENTAL HANGINGS, Embroideries, Portieres, Etc.

We will sell by Auction at No. 106 Third st., Abington Building, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11th,

Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. (Goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, April 10th, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.) a collection of the above mentioned Elegant Oriental Art Goods, imported by Mr. Sahag Courian, of Constantinople, embracing

Samples of HAND-WROUGHT WORK from various portions of the Eastern Empire. The line will include Rugs, Portieres, Hangings, Embroideries, Tidies, Table Covers, etc., and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers to this sale. Sale commences upon Wednesday, April 11th.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular meeting of the Board will be held on the 9th inst., at 7:30 P. M., at the new rooms of the Board, in the north wing of New Market Theater Block. F. K. ARNOLD, Secretary.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
Str. MILES

Will leave Astoria April 17th and 24th, and weekly thereafter.

Fare, $5 00; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton. Freight, $3 00 per ton.

Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE INFAMOUS AND SLANDEROUS ARTICLE which appeared in the "Sunday Mercury" yesterday in regard to me and my business is false in every respect. I am carrying on a legitimate and respectable business, and employ a number of respectable young women, and do not and will not employ any disreputable persons or person of suspicious character. The respectable portion of the community, who well know the character of the "Mercury," will pay no attention to the slanders of this disreputable sheet, and I should pay no attention to it except on account of its slandering the respectable young women in my employ.

A. LEON JOHNSON,
1t* The King of Shirtmakers, Strowbridge Block.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

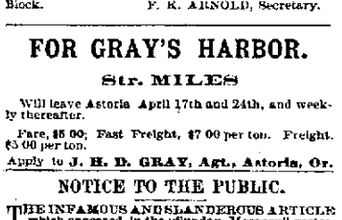
EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't.

HOYT & BROTHER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Woodworking Machinery,
Factory at Aurora, Illinois.



Branch House, No. 6 N. Front St., Portland, Or.

O. C. GOVE & CO., Managers.

Write for Prices on Wood Working Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Saw and Shingle Mills.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Blooded Stock
I will sell at auction

At Arlington, Oregon, April 12th, 1888,

At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp,

The finest lot of Blooded Stock ever offered at auction in this State, consisting of Imported Clyde and English Draft Stallions, one full blood native bred French Stallion, and three ¾-blood Clyde and English Drafts. Twenty head of thoroughbred recorded Short Horn Bulls and Heifers. Two extra good Jacks. 134 head of Choice Merino Ewes, recorded in the Vermont Merino sheep register. Ten pair of recorded Berkshire, Poland China and Chester White Pigs. Four pair of Partridge Cochin and White Brahma Chickens. Also one car load of Choice Ohio White Oak Wagon Timber.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $50 cash; on $50 and upwards, a note with approved security, drawing 10 per cent. from date. Proprietors—S. F. Kimball and A. B. Johnson, Arlington, Or.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

NEW TO-DAY.

ALL KINDS OF ROOMS AT THE "EMPIRE." 3m*tf

LADIES' HOURS AT HAMMAM BATHS, 9 to 12. Second and Ash. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 388 East Park st. 1t

DR. E. A. JONES, 5½ MORRISON, BET. FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 156tf*

20 GIRLS WANTED TO FILL SITUATIONS; good wages. Apply Room 11, Dekum's building.

THE "EMPIRE" ROOM 56, UNION BLOCK, I will find you just the rooms you want, free of charge. 3m*tf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD SPEAKer for the door; none other need apply, at 71 First street, near Pine. 7m3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST. bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 23tf

WOODS, "THE HATTER," SPRING AND SUMmer styles are all in. They are different from anything in town, and nicer, too. 9m3*1

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 69 Third st. 28m*tf

G. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, Wants 300 men to work at Wallula. 7m1m*

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 289. 18tf

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN TRACTS, IMPROVED and unimproved, from $10 to $1000 per acre. 4m6* A. E. BORTHWICK, 133½ First st.

$10,000 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE BUSIness corner on First street, facing east. 7m*tf GRADON & ANGEL.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO learn a trade; one living with his parents preferred. Apply to JOHN BARBEY, 24 Yamhill st. 9m2

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., corner of B., Sold on account of sickness. 7m1m*

14c PER LB.—BEST EASTERN SUGAR CURED Hams, Keller's Marmalade, 20 cents per jar. J. N. Bristol, 44 Morrison st

OATMEAL OR CORNMEAL MUSH, WITH good cream, hot waffles, muffins or rolls, with the best coffee, at the Freeman Coffee House, 30 Washington street. 3m7*

LOST—ON THE 8TH INST., BET. CAND E and Seventh and Sixteenth sts., a child's hand-knit lace collar. The finder will please leave the same at No. 30 North Seventh street. 1t

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A MODern built house, cottage preferred, six to eight rooms in desirable location. Address Frank Woolsey, corner First and A streets. 4m7*

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

THE SALE OF LACE CURTAINS AT MEIER & Frank's begins to-day. Great bargains and a magnificent line of late styles to select from. Poles given free of charge during this sale only. 1t

PRIVILEGES FOR SALE—CANDY, LEMONade, ice cream and cigar privileges on new baseball grounds in East Portland. Send bids to G. W. McCOY, Job Printer, First and Stark streets. 7m4*

CHEAP—I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF FRUIT SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES at half price. E. W. ALLEN, 6m4* Seedsman, 171 Second street.

MISS A. TOLMAN, FORMERLY OF THE MILlinery firm at 232 First st. respectfully solicits the patronage of former patrons and others at her new millinery Parlors, 88 Washington st., bet. 4th and 5th.

6 ACRES ON WEIDERG LANE, ½ MILE FROM Base Line road; excellent hard finished house, good barn and outhouses; a beautiful home. For a few days at $3000. RAYMOND & WAGNER, Fourth st., bet. K and L, East Portland. 8m8*

BUTTER MAKER WANTED—STEADY EMployment for a first-class butter maker; one who can and will make gilt-edge butter for city customers. If application is by letter, state wages and references. Address or apply to X. Y., care Oregonian. 9m1f

Lots 5 and 6, block 18, Albina Homestead, $425.
7½ lots in block 13, Albina, $1600.
Lots 2 and 3, block 3, Albina Homestead, $250.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 14, Albina Homestead, $800.
5tf The Portland Real Estate Co. 4½ Washington st

FOR RENT—A BUILDING ON FRONT ST. IN Roseburg; a good location for a small business. There are four rooms annexed suitable for housekeeping. Rent very moderate, and is a fine opening for a new-comer. Address STELLA SMITH, 8m8* Roseburg, Oregon.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY FOR TWO sisters where they can go home nights; chamber work preferred if can get it for both; no objection to country; will cook for loggers or be housekeepers. Inquire at Room 82, American Exchange Hotel, Front and Jefferson streets. 8m2*

$900—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THE MOST thriving town in the vicinity of Portland; kitchen, etc., and 20 well furnished bedrooms, all rented; cheap rent on lease. This is the best chance for a hotel man offered in the state. KING, EVERSON & CO., 195 First street. 7m3*

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, 12 acres, highly improved country home, near the town of Union, Or., containing a fine dwelling, with brick cellar, and all necessary outhouses; fine orchard of assorted fruit. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 30m3*† 1½ Morrison street

Big Spool CUTTER'S TWIST, Very Strong.
"What lovely TWIST, where'd you get it?"
Says Susie to Pan. "I will bet it
Is the TAILOR'S TWIST, made by CUTTER,
For it's as strong as boarding-house butter."

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
Str. MILES

Will leave Astoria April 17th and 24th, and weekly thereafter.

Fare, $5 00; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton. Freight, $3 00 per ton.

Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE INFAMOUS AND SLANDEROUS ARTICLE which appeared in the "Sunday Mercury" yesterday in regard to me and my business is false in every respect. I am carrying on a legitimate and respectable business, and employ a number of respectable young women, and do not and will not employ any disreputable persons or person of suspicious character. The respectable portion of the community, who well know the character of the "Mercury," will pay no attention to the slanders of this disreputable sheet, and I should pay no attention to it except on account of its slandering the respectable young women in my employ.

A. LEON JOHNSON,
1t* The King of Shirtmakers, Strowbridge Block.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't.

HOYT & BROTHER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Woodworking Machinery,
Factory at Aurora, Illinois.

Branch House, No. 6 N. Front St., Portland, Or.

O. C. GOVE & CO., Managers.

Write for Prices on Wood Working Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Saw and Shingle Mills.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Blooded Stock
I will sell at auction

At Arlington, Oregon, April 12th, 1888,

At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp,

The finest lot of Blooded Stock ever offered at auction in this State, consisting of Imported Clyde and English Draft Stallions, one full blood native bred French Stallion, and three ¾-blood Clyde and English Drafts. Twenty head of thoroughbred recorded Short Horn Bulls and Heifers. Two extra good Jacks. 134 head of Choice Merino Ewes, recorded in the Vermont Merino sheep register. Ten pair of recorded Berkshire, Poland China and Chester White Pigs. Four pair of Partridge Cochin and White Brahma Chickens. Also one car load of Choice Ohio White Oak Wagon Timber.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $50 cash; on $50 and upwards, a note with approved security, drawing 10 per cent. from date. Proprietors—S. F. Kimball and A. B. Johnson, Arlington, Or.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

DAY AND DATE.

Special sale of a line of 22-inch Black Striped [illegible] stripe effect, very desirable for Skirts and [illegible] extraordinary Special price of

75 Cents per [illegible]

SPECIAL TO-DAY AND TO-[illegible]

SILK DEPARTM[illegible]

During the past week we have opened [illegible] Striped and Plaid Surahs, Moire Antiques, in black and [illegible] fancy and evening shades, India Silks, India Pongees, Faille Francais, which we are selling at our

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

FANCY SILKS
—AT—
70 Cents per Yard,
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, MOULDINGS, PICTURES, FRAMES and EASELS.

Order from most convenient store.
170 and 172 First st., Portland, Or.
857, 859 to 861 Market st., San Francisco,
39 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.
Factory: 710–12–14–16–18–720 Minna st., S. F.

Wholesale and [illegible]
Send for [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

TELFER, STEARNS & CO.'S
LIST OF
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

$ 5,500—One of the very handsomest blocks on Portland Heights.

4,000—Lot and a fraction lot, 81x101, with neat cottage, barn, plenty of fruit and shrubbery; high and sightly location.

1,800—Fine lot in Couch addition, on 24th street.

30,000—Business block on First street, paying good rental.

EAST PORTLAND.

5,000—A sightly ¼ block on 4th st., Holladay add.; has 3 good houses, will pay 10 per cent. on investment.

6,000—A quarter block in Holladay addition; with elegant two-story residence, with all modern improvements and highly finished; also has nice 5-room cottage. This is cheap property.

6,500—Will buy 12 32-100 acres, 1½ miles from East Portland, on the Sandy road; has a fine house and other improvements; fruit, and is a beautiful spot for a home.

OSWEGO
Oregon Iron & Steel Co's
First Addition.

Lots and Blocks for Sale on the Installment Plan.

For further particulars apply to
CARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT,
Custom House and Real Estate Brokers,
8m1tf 26½ Morrison street.

LOOK HERE!

$4000 will buy 4 acres of Choice Land, all set in berries; crop this year will net owner $100 per acre; only 1½ miles from East Portland, and on the line of the proposed car line.

$2000 for 3 acres of land, all in cultivation, 2½ miles from East Portland, within 80 rods of Vancouver road. A good investment.

$2100 will buy one of the most desirable ¼ blocks in East Portland; street improved; city water.

$3000—Twenty acres three miles from East Portland; level, easily cleared.

$11,000—21 acres fine soil, in a high state of cultivation; good house and barn, fine well, young orchard bearing choice fruit; on Milwaukee road. The best bargain on the East Side.

For Rent—A splendid two-story, eight-roomed, modern style house, within one block of N street car line; sightly location.

For particulars call on or address
CREITZ, LAMBERT & SARGENT,
Box 33. Fourth st, bet. I and J, East Portland.

—FOR—
S

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, ... APRIL ...

THE OREGONIAN ABROAD.

In the East

New York City—S C Beckwith, Eastern representative, 46 Tribune building, Chicago—Load & Stetson, 45 Tribune building and leading newspaper stands, Merchants' Hotel and leading newspaper stands, Eighth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia—N W Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut streets, Times and Press rooms, Cincinnati—Times and Star, Washington D C—Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and Metropolitan Hotel, Public Library, Parks & Bro, St Paul—Pioneer Press and Globe offices, Minneapolis—Tribune and Journal offices, Milwaukee—Sentinel and Advertiser and Wisconsin offices, Detroit—Office, Post and Advertiser and Tribune offices, Boston—Office, Post and Advertiser, Chapman & Co, Pittsburgh—Office of Dispatch, Fleming Bros, Hostetter & Co, Philadelphia—Office of Dispatch, Fleming Bros, Hostetter & Co, Baltimore—Office of Dispatch, Fleming Bros, Hostetter & Co, Louisville—Courier-Journal office, Columbus—Journal office, Indianapolis—Journal office, Denver—Republican office, Omaha—Republican office

In San Francisco.

At Scott's, 24 Third street corner of Kearny and Market, principal hotels, newspaper offices, Merchants' Exchange, L P Fisher's, Palmer & Rey's, Mercantile Library, Mechanics' Institute and other places. (On the flat rate.)

U.S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

Local Report.

PORTLAND April 8, 6 49 P M

Pacific Coast Time	Bar	Tem	Rlh. of Hum	Direc Wind	Velo of Wind	Rain	Weather
4 A M	30.05	44	87	NW	8	19	Cloudy
8 A M	30.33	52	63	NW	2	00	Clear
12 M	30.35	60	57	N	8	00	Clear
4 P M	30.35	60	57	N	8	00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 64.5. Minimum temperature 43.0

Rive H 2 M., 3.4 feet.

Name of Observatory	Bar'r reduced to Sea Level.	Diff'ce from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888
Portland	30.33	—2	—19	—231
Roseburg	30.39	08	— 22	— 6 38

Total rainfall

Name of Observatory	Highest Temp. of Day	Lowest Temp. of Day	Mean Temp. for 24 hours	Wind. Direction.	Mean Velocity.	State of Weather.	Rain fall Inch
Portland	60.5	43	52	N	00	Clear	
Olympia	60.54	34	46	SW	00	Clear	
Roseburg	30.30	34	52	W	00	Clear	
Red Bluff	29.98	42	70	W	00	Clear	
Sacramento	29.92	46	62	SW		Clear	
Tatoosh	30.07	48	52	SW	00	Cldy	
Walla Walla	30.30	32	44	SW	00	Clear	
Lakeview	30.14	12	44	SW	00	Clear	
Boise City	30.22	02	50	SW	00	Clear	
Winnemucca	30.34	20	46	W	00	Clear	
Baker City	30.34		50	N	00	Fair	
Eureka	30.22						

PASSENGER LIST.

OVERLAND

Oregon & California—Passed Medford, J B Hibbard, E B Dane, D L Bleyer J Sherwin and wife and child A H Waegly T T Prim, Wm M Hoag J M Duncan B Freeman and wife, D A Harris and wife Mrs D Rosenau, Mrs Annie Adams, D King and wife A A Rogers Thomas O'Malley, Miss Leo Raymond Miss Nellie O Brien Mrs E Rhodegeck J Rumble H Morgan E Bernaine, E Light W E Thomas Mrs E Boun ton, J W Beere A Gruber Thos. E Come, A B Bolton, Ella Hudson D L Gates D Colton H Clarke, John Moore C Crane and 58 immigrants

Northern Pacific—Passed Huron on the limited express T J Smith, E B Eldridger S F Lon ton, J L Dunstown Mrs T A Myer, Miss Tavern Moore, J G Seligman L Bonranas, J Commisky C H Saunders, Ely Tennison S C Cox Mrs S Parker, Mrs Leon Rivers, M C Sullivan, H L Myers, Ir Bowers, R A Pribis, E McGinnis, Geo. Jones, and 200 immigrants.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

At 10 A. M. elegant furniture at residence No 8 corner Lansdill and Thirteenth street A B Rich ardson, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

United States Circuit Judge Lorenzo Sawyer is at the Gilman house

Mr E A Wheeler returned yesterday from a trip to Folsom Cal

Mr J H Smith returned yesterday from a trip to the Inland Empire

Mr Isaac Fogel returned yesterday from a business trip to Victoria and the Sound

S G Fulton, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific, left for the Sound on business last night.

ART SALE.—Messrs. Gilman & Co are instructed to sell by auction an elegant line of Oriental rugs portieres hangings, embroideries etc embracing samples of choice Shirvan Bokhara Daghestan, Caucasian Shirase Anatolian, Spaghan, Kourdistan Teheran rugs also Bagdad & Dyadjim portieres and Bulgarian embroideries Arabic and Egyptian embroideries tidies table covers, etc., etc., of exquisite design and all wrought by hand, imported by Mr Bebag Gorian of Constantinople This elegant line of Oriental art goods will be upon exhibition Tuesday, April 10, and the sale will commence upon Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the 11th. The attention of ladies and gentlemen is invited to this sale which will be held at 108 Third st Abington building

BRIEF MENTION

The sun came out fine yesterday

Excursionists are coming in delegations

No boys need be hopeless for in real estate

The boats on the Willamette to Oregon City make it lively in that direction

Many of the well-dressed men seen yesterday bought their goods at Crossman's 111 First.

Everybody is talking about those delicious cream buns from the City Bakery Third near Morrison

Bill at the Tivoli consists of everything good in the variety line, principally new. Large company

Monday day at Smith's and the family are dining at the New York. They do not wonder at Smith's increased business

There is no better opportunity to secure bargains in carpets than at the present time The A B Chase, Dealer Roy Richardson and others in stock at Kohler & Chase's house

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

TACOMA, W T Feb 25 1888

Messrs. Russell & Co Portland Oregon—Gentlemen: We have been running the automatic engine night and day for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run and he has had extensive experience in both dining and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying loads. He has tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the steam was plugged in or cut out

Yours truly,

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO

By E. B. ROBINSON Secretary

TO CAPITALISTS

Capitalists in search of a sound and reliable investment are to be met with here an opportunity not to be met with elsewhere. An opportunity to buy at short time only to purchase 1,000 acres of choice valley farming land in one block beautifully situated within three miles from Eugene City and fully assured of three railroads passing through the property is known as the Stout farm is all under cultivation has a fine orchard of bearing trees and all necessary improvements. For price, Vaughan, apply to or address Sam Lee New Market, Portland, Or

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

By taking "Mother Curry's Gum Tree Cough Syrup." Relieves and sickens the stomach does not nauseate. At Gilmore & Co's, agents Portland Or

For the Complexion

Sozodont is perfectly harmless and is a most perfect beautifier Try it once and you will be delighted. Child & Co., druggists Second and Morrison.

We are informed that a large amount of cloth was damaged by the late railroad casualties and will be sold by auction by Gunn & Co auctioneers.

Carey and Harper's for April at Ed Dekum's 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Cabinet Photos $4 per dozen Thwaite's, 167 First

Worm Wire Spring Beds George M Parker 131 First street. Trade supplied.

Curry Musical Institute Rooms in Abington Block, Third street, between Washington and Stark

The Vienna, Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters

Marx & Bergensen Wine and Liquor Dealers, Rooms 7 and 9 Schultz Block, and M. Weinhard Lager Beer

Tonic Extract, the most potent curative agent known for Aches and Injuries let those who have used it inquire concerning its virtues

To Be Given Away.

An elegantly framed steel engraving will be given to any person purchasing one of my $500 pianos, or one of my organs. W F SHANAHAN 53 Third st.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts a bottle

I Am Happy

To inform the public that having secured a further lease for a term of five years, Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, will remain in the future as in the past a prominent landmark in the machine business. Agency for the Domestic, Arlington and Standard sewing machines, needles to fit all machines, in fact everything pertaining to sewing machines at sewing machine prices. Our motive in the sale of the above machines is to introduce them into every household. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, I remain, respectfully, H. A. WEBER, Proprietor.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENTS.—In excavating for sewers in the southern part of the city a stratum of fine, light, washed, sand is encountered which is very easy to dig out but, as the contractor says very hard to get back, as water will not pack it. The layer extends from the foot of the hills down to Water street and is covered by several feet of good soil. Workmen excavating for the sewer in Lincoln street found at a depth of about a dozen feet at the intersection of Third street huge logs and stumps which greatly impeded their work. An old resident who came along as a reporter was watching the workmen cutting their way through these obstructions said there used to be a deep gulch there. There were several deep ravines between here and Salmon street said he. In the vicinity of Lincoln and First streets were three quite deep ones. Another crossed First street near Hall and it is only a few years since there was a great chasm there with a pond at the bottom where hosts of frogs used to sing on spring evenings. Down between Columbia and Jefferson streets there was a very deep ravine which I have crossed many a time on a log. Not a trace of any of these gulches is now to be seen. He continued and in a few years Marquam's gulch and the Tanner creek gulch and every other ravine inside the city limits will be filled in.

INVESTED TWO BITS.—A little newsboy who sells the *Telegram* was seen on Third street Saturday evening crying bitterly and a crowd soon gathered around him inquiring what was the matter. He said he had lost a two-bit piece and every time he answered the question his tears poured forth afresh till it seemed as if he was about to dissolve in tears. Many tried to comfort him by telling him that he would find the coin again to never mind and all that sort of thing but without effect. The tears continued to flow in torrents. At length several young men came along bound on a fishing excursion and one of them handed out a quarter and gave it to the mourner. The effect was magical. The fountains of grief were dried up instanter and the urchin's face gleamed as brightly as the full moon through a rift in a rain cloud. He looked after his benefactor and said: I hope he will catch lots of fish to morrow. Prayer is the heart's desire and it would be interesting to know whether the youngster's prayer had any effect on the catch of the Sabbath breaking fisherman.

WORK PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.—Work is progressing steadily and rapidly at the Oregon Iron and Steel Company's works at Oswego. The hoisting machinery for the new mine has been ordered and the new bunkers are under construction. They will only be of the capacity of 100 tons, as the ore will not be allowed to accumulate there but will be as soon as mined hauled to the stock house at the furnace. A new 20 ton locomotive has been ordered for the ore road and the old one used there will be taken to the furnace to be used as a yard engine. The 85-ton blowing engine has arrived and a portion of it is already on the grounds and the remainder is being loaded on a scow to be transferred there. Work is being pushed on the stock house pipe foundry and other buildings and all will be ready to commence making iron by July 1 if the railroad company have completed the switches and side tracks which they have contracted to build.

BOOMERANG BEING BUILT.—Ex County Commissioner Slavin who has been out of the state for a few weeks says he was much surprised on his return to see the progress which has been made on the long talked of mountain boulevard or figure 8 road as it is sometimes called during his absence. This road which begins near the residence of Charles H Woodward at the south end of Corbett street is completed for a distance of over two miles in first class style across the Marquam Talbot and Slavin claims and back on the Talbot place again. The road when completed will extend to a connection with the Canyon road and back around to Mt Zion forming a figure 8. He does not know who is doing the work but says it is being done in good style. When completed it will be turned over to the county and will form as sightly and beautiful a suburban drive as any city can boast of.

RAINED A LITTLE.—Weather sharps say that when it rains on the first Sunday in a month it will rain every other Sunday except one. When it rains on Easter Sunday the same weather wise folks say it will rain on the seven succeeding Sundays. The 1st of this month was Easter Sunday and of course the first Sunday in the month and it rained for all that was out. Consequently it was to be expected that we should get a double dose for six or seven Sundays. Yesterday however dawned fair and it was a lovely day till noon when a slight shower fell lasting a few minutes and the remainder of the day was fine. It was not a rainy day certainly but a weather sharp claims that the prediction was fulfilled as it did rain if it was only for a minute. If the next six Sundays are as fine there will be nothing to complain of on the score of the weather.

SKIDMORE FOUNTAIN.—Plans and specifications for the plumbing work for the Skidmore fountain have been received, and a dispatch from Mr Henry Failing who is in New York states that the plans for the foundation are ready and will be forwarded at once. As soon as they arrive work will be commenced. There have been some remarks made about the delay in constructing this fountain but those having the work in charge have proceeded with all the speed deemed advisable and as this fountain was the first gift of the kind made to the city have been at some pains to secure a work which will be a model for the next man who shall make such a donation. Such works of art as this fountain is to be are not to be ordered of any hardware dealer and cannot be planned and executed in a hurry.

APPOINTMENT FOR MISS SABIN.—Mrs M P Spiller who has held a professorship in the State University since its organization has resigned her position and will retire at the close of the present school year, says the Eugene City *Guard*. Mrs Spiller by strict attention to duty gave entire satisfaction to the regents and faculty and gained the respect of the students over whom she was placed. Miss Lida Sabin late principal of one of the Portland schools has been appointed to the position in the State University now held by Mrs Spiller to take charge the first day of the next school year. Miss Sabin who is spoken of as a qualified educator formerly lived and taught school in Lugene.

ADDITION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.—There are more patients at Good Samaritan hospital now than at any previous time since it was opened. All the wards are full and some patients are accommodated in rooms at the back. Plans are now being prepared for an addition 30x100 feet and two stories high which the management hope to soon be able to build. It will stand at the east end of the present building and will be in the same style of architecture, with a large bay window at the corner the light of the building surmounted by a tower. It will when completed and every material to the accommodations and appearance of the hospital.

MUCH NEEDED ENTERPRISE.—Articles were filed Saturday last incorporating the G Shindler Furniture Company whose object is to engage in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of furniture, bedding, carpet upholstery, cabinet work, interior house, store office and other fittings with a capital stock of $100 000. The incorporators are G Shindler D A Shindler and D D Shindler. This is a move in the right direction as it will keep much money in the state for interior hard wood finishings such as mantels, panelings, wainscotings, doors, etc. for which parties building new houses have been in the habit of sending to San Francisco and the East.

INVESTIGATING THE ACCIDENT.—Saturday morning State Railroad Commissioners Slater and Waggoner, and clerk J R N Bell, went to a point on the Portland & Willamette Valley railroad two and a half miles beyond Oswego the scene of the fatal accident of March 22. They found the track in good condition and there was nothing to indicate from appearances that the accident was the result of any defect in the track or bridge. The commissioners seemed satisfied it was caused by a lurch of the cattle at the critical moment when the train was on the bridge. Engineer Watson and Brakeman Phillips who were on the train at the time of the accident, gave testimony which does not differ from the account of the wreck given in THE OREGONIAN. To-day the commissioners will go to Good Samaritan hospital and take the evidence of some of the injured persons and at the next monthly meeting will make known their decision. Civil Engineer H Haygood is preparing a statement also a drawing of the road as it approaches the bridge which will be furnished to the commissioners.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The following Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists are at the Esmond. To day they will leave for The Dalles to view the Columbia river scenery: Nelson Bartlett and wife, Boston; T B Jones and wife Boston; J W Fairbanks and wife Cambridge; Cyrus Gale and wife Northboro; J G Barnett and wife Boston; Mrs F L Cutting and wife Boston; Miss E J Cutting Boston; Mrs A H Stowell Williamsport Pa; Miss Maud Early Chippewa Falls Wis; Mrs H A Piper, Williamsport, Pa; Master E B Piper Williamsport Pa; Mrs A J Woodman, Danvers, Mass; Mrs. C C Johnson, Danvers Mass.

DR DRIVER'S LECTURE.—The Miracle of the Resurrection was the subject of the lecture given in Y M C A hall yesterday afternoon by Rev I D Driver. The newly elected president Mr Ethan W Allen opened the meeting with prayer at the close of a song service conducted by Mr Wm Wadhams. Mr George Robert Cairns the singing evangelist rendered with great expression "God is Calling." The lecture was one of Dr Driver's best. It abounded with original thought and was delivered in masterly style. The attendance was large.

EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING.—A gentleman who came over from Tacoma yesterday says that 800 people arrived there on the switch back train just before he left. That is what advertising does for a place, he added. How many of those people do you suppose will stay there?" asked a bystander. "Oh there will be very few of them remain there," said the gentleman. "There is nothing there for them except real estate but they leave a lot of money in the town and they have to pay their fare to the railroad to get somewhere else or to go back home."

LARGE COAL DEPOSIT.—THE OREGONIAN'S correspondent at Hillsboro Washington county writes: The discovery of coal at Green Mountain this county is enormous and of fine quality and should the Astoria road ever be built Washington county could supply the whole Northwest with coal.

MUM SOCIABLE.—A mum sociable will be given in the chapel of the Unitarian church on Tuesday evening next (April 10) by the members of the society. Admission free. Public cordially invited.

We are pleased to announce to our friends in the trade that we have opened a local office and sample ware rooms at 229½ First street, Portland, in charge of Mr W G Taylor (our Pacific coast representative), who will make engagements when desired to meet our friends there when convenient. MORRISON PLUMMER & CO., Importing Druggists and Manufacturing Pharmacists, Chicago Ill.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

A. FELDENHEIMER
—THE—
LEADING JEWELER
Cor First and Morrison Sts, Portland
Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods
Reasonable rates. Country orders solicited

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St Charles Hotels
Headquarters for All American Watches

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches Diamonds Guns Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS the Great Oregon Money Lender 165 First st Private entrance north hallway

Mechanics' Tools,
Garden Tools,
Cutlery,
Builders' Hardware.
STUBBS & LAWRENCE,
85 FIRST ST.

Salmon Purse Seines,
FISH NETTINGS
Of All Kinds Manufactured from Shetland Gold Medal Twines exclusively by
American Net and Twine Co,
BOSTON, MASS
Established 1843 - - Capital, $350 000
Highest awards at Boston Philadelphia and London Correspondence solicited

Mail orders carefully and promptly executed Send for Illustrated Catalogue

L. J. Henrichsen,
149 First Street Portland Or
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
OPTICAL GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks
Country orders promptly attended to.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

A. ROSENFELD & BRO.'S
Full of Business.
NEW
Spring Goods
FIRST GREAT
Spring Sale
—OF—
Gents' Suits and Pantaloons
To-Morrow and Tuesday.
Foreign Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Fine Black and White Pinhead Checks and Stripes, cut, made and trimmed equal to custom.
Look at the Young Men's
Suits & Pantaloons
We offer at $18! Handsome made, elegant goods, silk-faced, silk sleeve linings. Regular price $22.50.
—OUR—
Boys' and Children's Department
At $12, $ 5, $18 and $20 are Fine Goods at Low Prices.
Remember, we offer Bargains in our
Boys and Children's Department
Handsome well-made Suits, all wool, at $5 to $8.

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Our New Catalogue for 1888 is mailed free on application Practical customers describing 1 and 2 acres will find in her Grass Clover Tree and Flower Seeds Ornamental Tree and Shrub seeds Plants Cultivation Tree and Flower seeds Fruit Trees and Novelties introduced in Europe and the United States.
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If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them go to
REED & MALCOLM
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Gold fillings $1 50 (silver or enamel) $1 gutta percha 75c extracting 50c teeth $5 $8 $10 $14 Every operation guaranteed of highest class. 10 years practice. (2m1m) 132 First street over Olds & King

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No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS T. PHELPS Dentist room 7, Union Block First street entrance.

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DR. S. STRYKER, D.D.S. the Leading DENTIST, Eastern prices 18 years' experience all the latest improvements 197 First st. bet. Stark and Washington, Portland, Or. Salem

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Manufacturer of Ladies, All Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps corner Third & Alder P O Box 397 Paris office 20 Rue Richer

A. ROSENFELD & BRO.'S
FIRST GREAT
Spring Sale
—OF—
Ladies' Suits and Dress Goods
To-Morrow and Tuesday.
Walnut and Ebony Poles, Trimmed Complete, given FREE of charge with each pair of Curtains.
The Largest Stock of Lace Curtains west of New York, all REDUCED IN PRICE for THIS SALE ONLY, for every grade.
The following are the quotations for this sale for some grades of Nottinghams, all other lines in proportion.

	Per Pair
40 pairs Nottingham 3 yards long taped 42 inches wide	$1 50
50 pairs Nottingham Renaissance patterns 3½ long, 50 in taped double border Spanish	1 75
50 pairs Nottingham 3½ long 54 in taped Guipure Spanish designs	2 25
60 pairs Nottingham 3½ long 54 in taped Geneva point or Irish point designs	2 50
50 pairs Nottingham 3½ 54 in taped Empire scroll patterns	2 75
75 pairs Nottingham 3½ 58 in taped double border ferns and scrolls	3 25
75 pairs Nottingham 3½ 54 in Venetian point	3 50
50 pairs Nottingham 3½ 56 in Guipure Florence	3 75
50 pairs Nottingham 3½ 58 in Venetian Thread	4 25
50 pairs Nottingham 3½ 50 in Brussels Points	4 50
50 pairs Nottingham, 3½ 60 in Renaissance elegant	4 50
40 pairs Nottingham 3½ 60 in Chenoy Lace Designs	5 00
40 pairs Nottingham 4 yds 58 in Spanish Escurial	3 75
40 pairs Nottingham 4 yds 60 in Venetian	5 50
25 pairs Nottingham, 4 yards 66 in Guipure Set	6 50
25 pairs Nottingham 4 yards 72 in Venetian and Irish Point elegant	8 00

Etc Etc Etc
Walnut Poles with all pairs (from $1 50 to $4 50; Ebony and Brass Trimmings (from $2 50 up), FREE WITH EACH PAIR.
SAMPLE CURTAINS ON DISPLAY
BEER & PRAY
First, Second and Taylor Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

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Young, Middle aged and Old, Single or Married
And All who Suffer from
LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility Sexual Losses Failing Memory Weak Eyes Lack of Energy Impediment to Marriage also Blood and Skin Diseases Pimples Eruption Hair Falling Bone Pains Swellings Sore Throat Ulcers Effects of Mercury Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak Back Burning Urine Gonorrhœa Gleet Stricture receive scientific treatment prompt relief and cure for life.
Both Sexes consult confidentially 14nf eo&sw

Steel Rails
FOR SALE.
200 tons 35 lb. T shape.
APPLY TO
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FLORAL GARDEN.
On Account of Going out of Business,
I now offer a choice selection of Shrubbery Evergreens etc at cost. Also a large lot of Spring Plants—Ageratums Heliotropes Fuchsias Lantanas Marguerites, at 10c each Lady Washington 25c Double Gold Marguerites 25c each Begonias 15c Storm King Fuchsias 15c Roses six for $1 2 year-old Roses five for $1. Seedlings different varieties 75c per 100. Come early and make your selections as the stock must be sold by the first of July.
G. KUTSCHAN, 147 Market st.
COUNTRY ORDERS promptly and carefully filled

STATE TREASURER'S THIRTY FIRST NOTICE.
STATE OF OREGON, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SALEM, April 5 1888.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are sufficient funds on hand to pay all outstanding warrants drawn on the general penitentiary and insane asylum and idiotic asylum fund. Judicial Legislative contingent fugitive printing or indigent fund which have been endorsed "presented and not paid for want of funds," also the following warrants drawn on the militia fund warrants numbered 2742 2755 2756 2758 and 2759 and that all of the above warrants will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest will not be allowed after the date of this notice. 8a7) G W WEBB State Treasurer.

REMOVED.
AMES & DETRICK
Bags, Twine, Tents, etc.,
Have removed from No 111 to
No 125 FRONT STREET,
Jalm Portland, Oregon

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE.
Established 1873
G. H. THIEL, Proprietor
General Detective Business Transacted for Corporations Merchants and Private Individuals
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NEW YORK 8 and 84 Nassau street
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Importers and Dealers in
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Manufacturer of the Best Quality of
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Walks Drives, Pavements of All Kinds
Walks and Drives a specialty Leave orders with DALY & SON 88 First st. Portland Or
All work warranted and orders promptly attended to

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For our celebrated Portraits. Work first-class. Big money to active men. Pacific Portrait Co 1231 Market st San Francisco

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HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS Etc, at
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Corner Eighth and Jackson Streets Portland Oregon

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GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR
STORE.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
SOLE AGENCY FOR
Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.
Spring Opening
1888--SEASON--1888
The opening of the present season finds us better equipped to supply the many wants of the people than ever before in the history of our house. We are now in position to please the most fastidious either in products of home or foreign manufacture. It is our aim to carry such a stock of goods as will enable us to meet any and all demands that may be made on us from the low or medium priced articles to the highest grade known to the trade.
—OUR—
Millinery Department
Is positively overflowing with New Spring Bonnets Hats Plumes Flowers Ribbons, and all that goes to make a first-class establishment.
—OUR—
Lace Department
Is replete with new designs from European manufacturing centers.
—OUR—
Embroidery Department
Is without question the largest on the coast. We have a beautiful assortment of Hamburg Swiss Nainsook and Irish Point Embroideries.
—OUR—
Glove Department
Is crowded with line upon line of Kid Gloves Lisle Thread Gloves Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts for Ladies Misses and Children.
—OUR—
Trimming Department
Is unequaled by any in the city our styles are new and attractive. We present the grandest range in this line ever offered to the Portland public. If you wish to inspect High Novelties in Trimmings and Buttons spare a few minutes for this department when in our store.
—OUR—
Notion Department
Is a feature of our business that will pay you to investigate.
—OUR—
Hosiery Department
Is one of the most attractive of our divisions. We carry at all times full lines of Ladies Misses' and Children's Silk Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose.
—OUR—
Underwear Department
Is a store of itself and contains a well assorted stock of Silk Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear for Ladies Misses and Children. Also a full line of Ladies White Muslin Underwear Infants' Robes, Childs Dresses and Aprons etc.
—OUR—
Corset Department
Is too well known to our regular patrons to require special mention. To those who are not familiar with it we would simply offer this piece of advice—Come and learn our prices.
—OUR—
Parasol Department
Is worthy of the attention of every intending purchaser.
—OUR—
Silk and Dress Goods Dep't
Is stored with new staple and novel goods from all of the great looms of the world. To describe the same would be impossible. Come and spend an hour in this department. You will profit by it.
—OUR—
Linen Department
Is our especial pride and we have a right to feel proud of it for it has grown to be one of the most perfect in our establishment and commands a patronage second to none in the city.
—OUR—
White Goods Dep't.
Is fully stocked in every line including Figures Nainsooks Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Cambrics Jones Cambric Victoria and Bishop Lawns India Lawns and Mulins White and Cream Mulls Dotted and Flowered Swiss Dotted and Figured Mulls. In this department will also be found a full line of Curtain Nets and Scrims Lace Curtains Madras and Turcoman Curtains Draperies and Upholstering Fringes etc.
—OUR—
Clothing Department
Is fairly groaning under its load of New Spring Goods. We are showing some very handsome and stylish suits for spring wear both in men's and boys wear.

OUR NEW SHOE DEP'T.
We now claim the most complete and best arranged Shoe Department on the Pacific coast. You are cordially invited to call and inspect same.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store
200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST.,
6 and 8 Taylor St.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR
Carriages with Canopy Tops.
Carriages with Parasol Tops.
Carriages with Hood Tops.
Carriages with Reversible Handles.
Carriages with Stationary Handles.
Carriages with Wire Wheels.
Carriages with Wooden Wheels.
Carriages with Patent Wheels.
All Styles Manufactured at Way-Down Prices.
SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Don't Forget we have a complete assortment of
Croquet,
Lawn Tennis,
Base Ball Goods.
Novelties Arriving Daily.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.,
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Clothiers and Hatters.
The Leading Spring Stock
ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS IN
QUALITY, QUANTITY and PRICES.
We are prepared to show you startling
BARGAINS
IN MENS BOYS AND CHILDRENS
CLOTHING
Beyond question or doubt the finest assortment of Latest Styles and Highest Qualities that will be offered in this market this season.
Look where you will, but don't buy before visiting our place.

Corner First and Morrison.
Remember, we give a Bat and Ball with every Boys' Suit.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the City of Portland Oregon on Wednesday the 11th day of April at 11 o'clock A M for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to-wit: Representatives in Congress three Presidential Electors Supreme Judge and District Officers and to select six Delegates to attend the National Republican Convention and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention the Convention to consist of 209 delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows.

Baker	6	Lane	10
Benton	7	Linn	12
Clackamas	9	Multnomah	12
Clatsop	7	Marion	14
Columbia	4	Morrow	4
Coos	2	Multnomah	36
Crook	3	Polk	8
Curry	3	Tillamook	3
Douglass	7	Umatilla	10
Gilliam	3	Union	8
Grant	6	Wasco	9
Jackson	9	Washington	8
Josephine	4	Yamhill	9
Klamath	2		
Lake	4	Total	209

The same being one Delegate at large from each county and one Delegate for every 150 votes and one for every fraction over one half thereof cast for Hon. Binger Hermann at the last general election. The committee recommend that the primaries be held March 31 1888 and the County Conventions April 4 1888 unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committee.

Republican electors and voters of the State without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the American principle of protective tariff and dignifying labor giving the popular reduction to the masses of the people effectually protecting all human rights in every section. For our common country and we desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony for all time to the State by nominating a government pledged to these objects and principles are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
Portland Or Feb 14 1888
Republican papers please copy 157 td

PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner First and Main Streets,
HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF Dr H Herbert Ray who passed his examinations in pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class of 90 students. They have four first-class men employed never less than two being on duty at any hour day and night. Not only is their prescription department faultless but they carry in addition to their drug trade full lines of Paints Oils Glass and Varnishes.

J. B CONGLE,
Manufacturer Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Leather and Saddlery Hardware,
108 and 110 Front st Portland Or
N B—A large stock of Single and Double Buggy and Carriage Harness on hand and will be sold very low for cash 23m d&w

SEEDS FREE TO ALL. A Catalogue will be sent free telling where to get best Seeds northern grown, at low prices and Cartage Harness on hand and will be sold very
E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman,
171 Second st., Portland, Or.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ARE CITY WOMEN WICKED?

Representative Members of the Sex who Don't Think So.

The Views of Frank Leslie, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Jenny June and Others on Controverted Points.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Rev. Dr. Dix, whose recent severe strictures on society women have become famous, is far from being the only harsh critic of city women and girls. The New York woman is a favorite topic with the newspaper correspondent, who fills columns of our out-of-town letters with highly spiced accounts of coquettishly wicked drinking and smoking, powdering and painting, extravagance, disregard of home ties, risque doings of many sorts all laid to the charge of city belles. The women of the city are pictured as dressing in mad competition with one another or with an eye to a physical appeal to men, hunting for new sensations, flinging money right and left and often throwing discretion and modesty to the winds.

Are these animadversions warranted? Are city girls demoralized by a too luxurious civilization? I have asked the question of a number of representative women, and below are given their replies.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, when asked her opinion of the standard of morality among city women, said without hesitation:

"It is high, there is no question about it. Social life in New York is exceptionally pure. There is a certain amount of dissipation in every large city which comes inevitably to the surface, but the daughters, wives, and the mothers are good and true. I have been especially struck with the difference between this country and England in some social characteristics. American girls are not totally dependent on matrimony and have a certain proud independence which wins them respect. In London there are comparatively few avenues of self support open to women, and there are not nearly men enough to go around. The result is a scramble for husbands which is unpleasant if not immoral. A man is petted till he is spoiled. Girls are flung at his head till he is disgusted. I have seen Buffalo Bill at the house of the Duchess of Ely where some of the women showed their shoulders at him in a style unheard of here, and I was proud of my countryman for the quiet gentlemantliness with which he took it all.

"New York is as far as possible from being a licentious city. My work and my charities take me out at all hours of the day and night, and I know from personal experience that a woman may go anywhere and at any time without insult or molestation. Indeed the city is grown so cosmopolitan that companionable relations are springing up between its men and women which it would be hard to match elsewhere. Men have a kindly courtesy for women, while at the same time they are growing used to discussing business topics with them; and from this combination of old chivalry and new practicality there results a good comradeship, which, in its perfection, is an ideal state of things between the sexes. City life is not unfavorable to women."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who published a volume in reply to a previous course of Lenten lectures by Dr. Dix, was asked her opinion of the modesty and breeding of city girls.

"No one," she said, "can go much among city women without knowing that the hearts under satin bodices are as true as those under cloth vests. The amount of real charity among fashionable women is a constant source of surprise; not money giving only, but giving of time, of thought, of personal effort and personal sacrifice; the dedication of their hands and their brains to help the poor. There are many more women in the city than the world ever hears of who do their good in private and who are known to the newspaper reporters only by their fine gowns. Our rich women, as a rule, are more than ordinarily conscientious women, and the average society woman—the moralists to the contrary notwithstanding—is a good wife and mother.

"The decollete dressing is really a matter of health rather than morality. With women it is a question of custom simply. They are used to seeing the low-necked gown. They are brought up under the dressmaking tradition that full dress requires it. They have no thought of wrong doing in their V points back and front. It is habit. In a heated ball room the modestly low gown is extremely comfortable, though distressing enough in a draughty opera house. There is call for hygienic teaching to bring about discretion, but not for indiscriminate railing where no evil is meant."

Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June) believed that pure-minded women were in the overwhelming majority in every circle of society, and that no one who knew women at their best, in their homes, could seriously think otherwise.

"Women," she said, "are in a transition state, which is developing new and stronger womanly virtues, but which has its own temptations and dangers. The whole condition of things has altered for women within the past thirty years. The home seclusion and protection of women, which is still clung to as the ideal, has become in point of fact a simple impossibility to fully a third of the feminine population in thickly settled centres. A constantly increasing proportion of women have no home except such as they make for themselves, and men who object to the sterner features of their rough and ready struggle with the world cannot judge them fairly until they see them in the shelters they do contrive for themselves and others, and witness with their own eyes the softer feminine virtues still intact, while the character has been rounded out and gained a strength and dignity that could have come to it through no easier experience.

"That is the opportunity. The danger lies in the increasing emulation of the single woman's, the self-dependent woman's, success by the woman, married or unmarried, who has home duties. The self-sacrifice of the daughter, the wife or the mother is the highest plane of womanhood still. But the new possibilities of self-support are exhilarating to the point of intoxication to many women. The wife whose husband grudges money for home expenses is aglow with a determination to make it for herself. I have seen cases where she left home and children to earn her own bread and butter sooner than bear with the occasional unreasonableness in money matters of the average young husband. Daughters are impatient of staying with the mother and baby brothers and sisters. They must write, they must go into business, they repudiate actual home needs.

"A little time will help all. Such a change in the position of women could not be effected without exaltation. They have been going through a period of rapid evolution and will come out of it greatly advantaged. When they are steady on their feet again they will value rightly what they have gained and be ready to do their share of the world's work when called upon for it, and not insist upon trying when they have no call."

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, of the *Magazine of American History*, did not wish to be quoted upon the subject. In general, however, she believed that the world was growing better, not worse, and that the men and women of the present were to be preferred to those of any past time.

Mrs. Annie Jennes Miller, who devotes herself to the improvement of women's dress, said that the social life of the city was for the most part clean.

"Women," she continued, "have always been reputed to keep the world's conscience, but they never deserved credit in that direction more than now. There are phases of society that always have existed, and probably always will, but they were never more steadily discountenanced than now and here. The better education of women has been moral as well as intellectual. Their instincts were always good, they have trained consciences now. Women begin with their boys and girls and they teach practical morality in their homes. Long ago they laid the ban of ostracism against doubtful women, they have extended it to the other sex now. It takes more than money, family or breeding to procure for a man anything but an uneasy and strained relation with society unless his record, so far as women know it, is clean. The whole modern development of women is toward the good."

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox professed only very recent knowledge of the metropolis and hesitated to express very decided views. On the whole she thought there was in proportion less immorality and less temptation toward it in the city than in the country.

"Here among people in the rush of busy life," she said, "the atmosphere is really more wholesome than in the quiet of farm or remote country life where the very solitude makes one morbid and develops all manner of unnatural inclinations. City people are less sentimental, more practical and on an average at least as virtuous.

"If I were to lecture I should launch my reproaches against men, especially married men. Men seem ashamed to have it known that they are good even when they are. Take a man who is really and truly in love with his wife, he doesn't care to have it known. He thinks it isn't manly. He may be devoted to one woman so thoroughly that he could not have eyes for any other, and yet he wants the reputation of a gay Lothario. He thinks it a preferable reputation among men to that of an honest spouse.

"If men who hold the marriage tie lightly not women. If young girls learn evil, they get it from young men who take their pleasure in probing a girl's knowledge, testing her inclinations and satisfying themselves just how far she will go. Men have written to me asking advice, as if it were a debatable question, whether they should desert their wives for women they liked better. Perhaps I have given them disagreeable surprises in my replies. People tell me sometimes it is bad form to be so openly in love with my husband. Too much devotion between married people isn't the thing. Don't understand this of New York now. I mean in the country at large. If they don't wish women to retaliate on them, men need to be taught the sacredness of marriage and to give up flirting once the knot is tied.

"New York women? Well, I have found them extremely kind."

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

HORTICULTURE IN FLORIDA.

The One-Crop System Giving Place to a Desire for Greater Variety.

Garden and Forest.

The cold wave which swept over Florida in January, 1886, marked the beginning of a new epoch in her development. Before that time orange culture had been made to advertise the state so extensively that it had come to be regarded as the all-important industry, and thousands even of her inhabitants looked upon it as the only one that could be carried on with profit here. Therefore this killing frost was regarded an unmitigated disaster. True, the groves within the orange belt proper were not seriously damaged, but a cloud was cast on the title of the orange to public confidence, and the result has been, that for the last two years Florida has suffered partial eclipse. But there are strong indications that the obscuration will not last much longer. The orange-fever will hardly be revived, and it is far from desirable that it should be. While it continued we suffered all the evils of a one-crop system. Besides, it diverted immigration from that large portion of the state where oranges cannot be grown with profit, but where people can more readily make a living by mixed agriculture. The great freeze, therefore, did some good in checking such investment and reckless planting and turning peoples attention to more substantial branches of rural industry.

Besides the orange, no fruits had obtained much favor in Florida before 1886, except a few of a still less hardy nature. For a few years the lemon had been largely in Southern Florida and the fruit was shipped in considerable quantity. Being less perishable, it promised soon to rival the orange in public favor. The lime succeeded finely in the same region, as did the grape fruit, citron and shaddock, but they were but little grown except for ornament and home use. In the orange belt the guava had come to be regarded as a standard fruit, and deservedly so, for there is scarcely another that can be put to a greater variety of uses, or used more months in the year. In 1885 it was plentiful in the Jacksonville market, but it could hardly be shipped fresh out of the state. These with bananas (planted mainly for ornament), figs, improved native plums, the Scuppernong grape, and more rarely some inferior peaches and pears, the Japan persimmon, the loquat, the mulberry, pomegranate, and a few varieties of improved grapes, comprised the minor fruits of the citrus belt. The cocoanut and pineapple, formerly confined to the Southern Keys, were coming into notice as fruits adapted to the latitude of Lake Okeechobee, and the latter fruit had succeeded well on the eastern coast as far north as Cape Canaveral. The mango and Avocado pear had fruited bountifully as far north as Tampa. These and other subtropical fruits were planted still further north, and there was a growing disposition to put them to the severest test in a climate subject to a lower range of temperature than they could by nature endure.

Such was the situation when the memorable cold wave swept over us, driving the mercury down to a lower mark by 4 degrees than had been known since 1835. To make matters worse, this cold wave was of twice the usual duration, which is two days. All citrus fruits that had not been gathered, except in the southernmost counties and on the Indian river, were frozen. The orange groves, which had been the pride of Florida, were stripped of their foliage and remained bare and dreary during the remainder of the winter. Weak trees were seriously damaged, as were lemon and lime trees, while guavas and the whole list of sub-tropical fruits were killed to the ground.

Native trees of sub-tropical species, such as the black mangrove and the rubber tree, some of them 50 years old, were killed, proving the exceptional severity of the weather. North of latitude 30 on the Atlantic side of the peninsula, and 29 on the gulf side, neglected and unprotected orange groves were badly damaged, while some even on the northern border of the state were scarcely injured, except by loss of foliage, which began to put out again in March. This event, occurring at the beginning of the tourist season and when Southern California had just become accessible to tourists, proved disastrous to Florida, in its immediate effect; yet looking toward the ultimate welfare of the state, it must result beneficially. The orange has shown itself to be much hardier than was supposed. Attention has been turned from sub-tropical fruits, and in seeking for substitutes many hardy fruits have been brought into notice, which will add greatly to the peoples comforts and sources of income. Faith in the one-crop system has given place to desire for greater variety. The people have been led to inquire and experiment, and by this means have come to know that the orange belt as well as the cotton belt of the state is adapted to a great variety of profitable and attractive industries.

SHILOH'S CURE and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

A Heap of Difference Between Two Armies that Both Fought for the Confederacy.

Atlanta Constitution.

"You hear er heap said erbout the 'gray and the blue,'" said Plunkett, as he proceeded to fill his pipe with tobacco that Brown had slipped from a plug.

"Thar was er heap o' difference between the looks o' Johnston's army and Lee's. If thar was any gray erbout Lee's army, I never seed it, and er man that didn't have er blue Yankee overcoat and er Yankee canteen, and all these sort o' things, was looked upon as a fresh fellow from home and as more'n apt to be er conscript.

"Johnston's army warn't that way. They didn't have much clothes, but what they did have was Confederate, out and out, and I've seed er 200-pound feller with er coat and jacket on that looked like they must er been made for er fellow weighing about 80 pounds, and er little old gray cap that didn't look like it was more'n big enough for er doll baby stuck onto er fellow that had er head as big as er peck measure. It kinder looked like they took pains to give little fellows big clothes and big fellows short clothes.

"You couldn't tell Lee's army from the Yankees, to see them marching er long, but they wore a dadburned sight better clothes than ever Johnston's army got er hold of—every old soldier knows this—and I b'l've Lee's army was eating flour bread er many er time when the other armies were gnawing on old corn dodgers."

"They didn't none o' 'em have anything to brag on," suggested Brown.

"No," resumed Plunkett, "they didn't none o' 'em have much to eat, and what they did have warn't fixed up much. Soldiers war mighty strange erbout their eating er their cooking, I mout say. Whenever er new kind o' dish started up the whole army would catch on to it mighty quick, and they'd run it plum into the ground before they'd turn it erloose.

"The most commonest way for er soldier to cook, though, was to put his beef in er camp-kettle and set it by the fire and let it simmer erway there all night, and next morning it would be cooked all to pieces and browned with gravy at the bottom that was good ernough for er king to eat. But they'd have changes sometimes, and it's just as I've told you, whenever one fellow started any new way they'd all get at it, and they'd git plum disgusted 'fore they'd stop."

"I knowed er fellow," chimed in Brown, "that was sich er good cook that he liked to have starved himself to death lettin' fellows taste his vittels. But he soon got outen that. He was one o' these here polite kind of fellows that would invite you to eat with him if you happened up at his meals, and it was right into er fellow's hand to git er meal offen another fellow's rations, till pretty soon it got so that just before he'd ax you to have some he'd turn erround, so as you'd be sure to see him, and spit in his eating three or four times, and er fellow had to be mighty hungry to eat any o' it after that. He'd tell 'em that it was jist er habit he'd got into, and there was er lot o' 'em that took it up."

"That's so," resumed Plunkett. "Whatever one got to doin', there were others that would follow. I never will forget the dish what they called 'bread pudding.' It was er kind of softening of cold bread and putting molasses into it and then baking er crust on to it; and there was er kind o' weed that growed wild in Virginia that they gathered and biled for vegetables—I forgot the name o' it now, but it was erbout as good as poke salad.

"The Yankees had er plenty o' everything, though. They had canned stuff to make soup, and they had canned vegetables, and they had er plenty n' everything that none o' our fellows didn't get, 'cepting they'd whip 'em and run 'em outen their camps, and it got so after erwhile that they couldn't do that, and it was hard times, I tell you."

"McClellan's army had better eatin' than most o' folks at home," suggested Brown.

"You are right," agreed Plunkett, "and our boys got er heap o' it, too. But thar was mighty hard times erround thar then, and er fellow couldn't enjoy nothin' what he got. That Chickahominy country was er mighty bad place, and the weather was hot and the fields and woods got dusty from so much trampin' on 'em; but when it did rain there was mud to pay for it. If I live er thousand years I'll never forget the last day o' the seven days' fight erround Richmond. The last fight was at night or late in the afternoon and night. I was at Malvern Hill, and the fight went on till erbout 10 at night, and the rain was falling all the time. That was er bad place, and you never seed the lightning come noways near lighting up the clouds like the Yankee cannons that were on top o' the hill, and time after time, and regiment after regiment of our boys tried to get to the top o' the hill and stop 'em; but they couldn't, and thar was many er good soldier that gave up his life that night and died in darkness, with the rain falling down in his face, that there has never been er word said erbout in books, and never will be.

"What was called the Louisiana Tigers went closer to the guns on Malvern Hill than any others, and they came mighty nigh being all killed there. Major Wheat, the officer what led 'em, went nearer to the guns than any other man, and was shot down, and as he fell he hollered out to 'em. 'Don't let 'em get me, boys!' and then there was a rush made to secure the body, and then there was a hand-to-hand fight till two men caught the dead officer by the legs and run down the hill with him. The next battle finished 'em up and they were disbanded, only about twelve or thirteen of them being left, and I have never heard of them since.

"But thar hain't no use in my talking erbout things erway off yander in Virginia, when I can look right out the window here and see the ground where there was jist as hard fighting done as there was anywhere. I was over in the field there to-day, and as the plough would go erlong and turn up the dirt I could find an old piece of Sherman's shells every now and then. It looks like we never will get the balls outen the ground, for every time you plough it and jist wait till er shower of rain comes and sorter settles it down, the dirt will wash offen the balls and leave 'em where you can see 'em. This is the way it's been ever since the war, and it looks to me like there has been more balls and pieces of shells picked up offen ground than it would take to run er good sized war, and they didn't fight there but one day either.

"I used to save little things that I'd find, but I've give 'em all erway to strangers that would tell me they wanted mementoes, but I've got a little book there on the table that I've kept and I'm always going to keep till somebody claims it what has er right to it."

The old man stopped talking as Brown reached over to a little table in the corner and drew forth a little soiled Testament. There was nothing that could be seen to identify the owner, owing to its soiled condition. There was a note sheet of paper which had been pasted to the inside back of the book, and there were three or four verses and a name on it, but here is all that can be read:

In this little book there's a promise that's precious,
And but for that promise my poor heart would break,
I give it to you and I know you will keep it,
And read it and heed it, for dear mother's sake.

"I got that little book over on the Yankee line the day after the fight, and I'm pretty certain that it belonged to er young Indjana fellow what was killed and buried over there. It was muddy and wet when I got it, and I brought it home and dried it, and I'm going to keep it."

The old man ceased to talk for a moment, but suddenly raising his bowed head, he remarked:

"Just the other day the robins were hopping erround on the limbs of them trees out there, down in the fields the blue birds were looking at the hollow stumps for er place to build their nests, the hickory buds were beginning to swell and the peaches were blooming in the orchard, the dogwood blossoms were going to open and the honeysuckles smelt sweet on the branches, but there came a cold wind from the north that brought with it snow and chilled the sap and withered the buds and the birds have gone away. Whatever comes from the north brings trouble."

THE MAN MILLINER AT HOME.

How His Customers Are Manipulated—Dresses That Cost $25,000.

Paris Letter.

As I entered his establishment M. Worth was busy with some "new creation," explaining it to half a dozen fair ladies dressed like so many empresses. Worth himself wore a short embroidered jacket, capacious trousers, a white flannel shirt fastened at the throat with a loosely-knotted scarf, and a brown Tam O'Shanter cap. Taking me into a private room he submitted to an interview most graciously. "These ladies?" he said in reply to my question "they are some of our 'dress-parade' models. We have about ninety in all who do nothing from morning till night but 'try on' fine clothes for the benefit of customers. You see more than half the time ladies who come here think they know what they want when they really do not. There is where our saleswomen show their skill in convincing them of their error. A lady comes in, sees a certain gown, and immediately goes into raptures over it. 'I want one exactly like that,' she will say. Perhaps she is told that the shade is unsuitable, that her hair or complexion requires something quite different, that she could never wear so large a pattern, etc., and, as a crowning object on, the wished-for gown is put on a model somewhat resembling herself. This last argument is generally conclusive."

Many of M. Worth's customers put implicit faith in him as to the choice of suitable materials and the style of dresses. "For example," he said to his interlocutor, "a telegram comes from the empress of Russia, 'Send me a dinner dress.' Nothing more. We are left absolute freedom as to style and material. Not that the empress is indifferent in the matter of dress. Quite the contrary. She will sometimes require that all the ladies' costumes at a certain ball be pink, or red, or blue. And her own toilets are always masterpieces of elegance. The point is that she trusts our judgment rather than her own. In the same way, during the last few days we have received over twenty telegrams from Madrid for ball dresses, and we shall make them up as we think best. Of course, it is difficult to get up at one time so many dresses and make them all different. I remember last winter receiving letters from two New York society ladies who were angry because we had chanced to send them both the same dress for the same event. It was a swell ball—perhaps 600 ladies present—and in that number we had furnished certainly sixty dresses. Only think of it, sixty state dresses, all to be made at short order and each one to be absolutely unique. We generally want a week to complete an order, but if necessary we can finish a costume in twenty-four hours. We have had French ladies order a dress in the morning and dance in it at night. I remember once making a gown for the Empress Eugenie in three hours and a half. Of course, such rapidity would be impossible if elaborate work was required. It often takes weeks to complete an embroidered gown. At the time of the coronation of the present emperor of Russia we had girls working night and day for six weeks on a court train for the empress which was covered with magnificent embroidery in real silver. That train alone cost 25,000f., and will be preserved in the State Museum as an historical curiosity. You ask me if fabulous sums are sometimes paid for dresses. It is quite impossible to make any estimate as to that. If you begin putting on gold thread, jewels, etc., of course there is no limit to the cost. Some years ago a Peruvian heiress paid us 120,000f. for a single gown, 118,000f. being the cost of the laces alone. A few weeks ago we sold a cloak for 45,000f., of which 41,000f. went for the fur.

"We count among our patrons the ladies of all the courts in the civilized world—that is, all with a single exception. Queen Victoria has never honored us with her patronage. During the busy seasons we turn out about 200 gowns and 150 cloaks a week. Points of difference among ladies from various countries? I am sure it is impossible to classify women in that way. I find that every country produces beautiful faces, graceful figures, and lovely dispositions, as well as their contraries. I suppose Russian ladies are the greatest dancers in the world, Englishwomen are justly proud of their perfect complexions; the French lead the world in real elegance, and American ladies impress me by the easy way in which they wear gorgeous gowns. Nothing overwhelms them."

WATER AT MEALS.

What a Medical Authority Has to Say on a Disputed Point of Hygiene.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view most generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice, and so retards digestion, says the *British Medical Journal*. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect in reality is produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalyptic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely, provided pepsonce are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, has, however, a rother beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucous membrane during the intervals of repose, and favors peristalis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is specially well marked in the morning, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The tubular contracted stomach, with its puckered mucous lining and viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of the blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalis and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the tubular stomach, and even if food be present they only mix with it to a slight extent. According to Dr. Leuf, who has made this subject a special study, cold water should be given to persons who have sufficient vitality to react, and hot water to the others. In chronic gastric catarrh it is extremely beneficial to drink warm or hot water before meals, and salt is said in most cases to add to the good effect produced.

Nothing Doing at A's!

Brown—How's business with you, Dumley?

Dumley—Slow, very slow; nothing doing at all.

Brown—How about that lot I left you for three months ago?

Dumley—Well, to tell the truth I haven't had time to look it over.

THE GREAT GAME OF OONTZ.

A Glimpse of Sporting Life Among the Colored High Rollers of the South.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In no other place in the world is the game of "oonts" or "craps" played to anything like the extent that it is in this city. The only requisites are two dice, players and money. Most of the "oonts shooting" is done by negroes. There are, however, a large number of white men, forming a fair minority, who resemble the negro in finding means to bet their money.

A few years ago Louisville was the hotbed of the white gambling fraternity of the whole country. Faro "banks," keno "banks," and their "side" games, roulette, twenty-one, Mexican monte, army chuck-a-luck, rouge et noir and stud poker were patronized to a great extent. The games that were patronized by the whites were passionately indulged in by the negroes. There were a number of gambling houses operated exclusively to rake in their percentage, which in the course of time amounted to it all.

Of the different games, keno had the most devotees, for the reason that it required less money and gave longer play. When the gambling houses were all broken up here, most of the thousands of white men who had previously patronized the games operated in them ceased their playing almost entirely. There were many, of course, who fell back on the old reliable American stand-by, draw poker, but the majority quit playing altogether. Not so with his colored brother. He resorted to oontz.

"Oonts is played in every conceivable spot where a flat surface can be found to roll the dice upon, from the fully equipped dive, operated in connection with a saloon, to the steps of churches or a bare space in the midst of the commons on the outskirts of the city. On steamboats' decks, on the roof of a freight car, about a pool or billiard table, on the sidewalks, and, in fact, any and everywhere, at all times of day or night, little groups may be seen staking their money on the dice. Sometimes these groups are composed of all white people, sometimes partly white and partly black, but most frequently are composed altogether of the latter.

The amount of money hazarded on the dice, however, by groups who play out of doors is small as compared with that which is won and lost in the "oontz houses. It is within the shelter of a house that the "high rolling" is done. Up to a week ago there were not less than 200 places in the city where "oontz" players congregated within a house to "shoot" their game. Of this number about forty were regularly equipped with a room devoted exclusively to the game. At some of them the "crap room" was in the rear of the barroom, at others on the second floor, while a few had cellars equipped with benches and a "crap board."

The entrance to all the gambling rooms sit iated off the ground floor are by narrow, dark stairways. The regular gambling houses and the attached saloons are nearly constantly crowded with negroes who pursue nearly every occupation usually exposed by the race. Some of the most expert manipulators of the dice do not make any pretence of working at all, but derive a large income, generally spent as fast as made, from the "producers," who work regularly or occasionally.

Some of the hangers-on about the "oontz" games are criminals of the worst stamp. Some are thieves, some burglars and footpads, others are "bad" men in every way, and I, when pressed to the wall for a "stake," are the authors of many of the thefts, burglaries, and highway robberies with which the law-abiding citizens are so frequently cursed. The verdant country negroes, the colored railroad laborer, and the roustabouts are generally plucked of all their cash and left "dead broke" before they have been in the city twenty-four hours.

The game of oontz itself is simple enough, which is one reason of its popularity with negroes. Two dice, the six surfaces of which are numbered with dots from one to six, are used. In the "oontz" houses the dice are thrown on a semi-circular table, placed against a wall, with the circular edge outward. This table is large, and from fifteen to twenty-five players can find a place at its edge at one time. There are no chairs, all the players remaining standing while playing. A space cut midway between the edges in the part of the table against the wall gives the "keeper" a place to stand. In front of him on the table he usually has a tin box half full of silver coins. Beside the box lies his revolver.

The keeper is usually a desperate and determined man; one who has a reputation as a fighter. No box is used, the dice being rolled on the table by the hand exclusively. Some of the oontz gamblers are so expert that they can very frequently roll the dice so they will stop with the numbers they want on top. When they "catch a sucker" who will stand it, they "shift" or change the dice on him, substituting a pair so numbered that it is like robbing him to win the greeny's money.

The game is begun by a number arranging themselves about the "crap board" and one of them taking the two dice. The "shooter" lays the amount of money he wants to bet on the board. Sometimes an equal amount is laid beside it by one other player. At other times the opposition bets are made up by other players, each of whom take a part of the "shooter's" wager. In this latter case the money is separated into piles, each containing a part of the "shooter's" money equal to that bet by his "taker." When an amount equal to that placed on the board by the "shooter" is placed beside it by the other players, his bet is said to be "faded," and he rolls the dice.

If the aggregate of the top of the dice on the first roll is two, three or twelve, it is called "craps," and the "shooter" loses. It is at his option whether he rolls the dice again or passes them to the next player. If he makes seven or eleven on the first roll, he wins. When he makes neither of these amounts on the first roll, the number of the combined spots on the top of the dice is called his "point." He then continues to roll, and if he makes seven before he makes his "point" he loses, and the dice pass to the next player. If he makes his "point" first, he wins. When the player wins it is called a "pass," and if he "make a pass" several times the keeper takes out a percentage for the house on every second pass.

Each one of the players rolls the dice in turn. The odds are four to three in favor of he "shooter" on the first roll. After that if his "point" is six or eight there are no odds. If his "point" is four, five, nine or ten, the odds are three to two against him. When the shooter bets that he will "come" it is like beginning his roll anew on the new bet.

The "shooter's" expressions and manner of "pulling" are remarkable exponents of the characteristics of the Ethiopian race. One hears such expressions as "Come big Em;" "Come little Nell," "Whah's my p'nt;" "Does I ride or does I have to walk," "Lemme git on dat niggah;" "Whah's dat spshin' coon got my money," "Does I eat chicken or does I eat bone," "Can't git dat black niggah's money, he's too greasy," "Who's got me;" "Dat yellow niggah's money's chalmued, done had it in his mouf;" "Vanderbilt ain't nowah," "Loan me a nickel to git a san'wich."

The shooter twists and turns, grabs the dice up before they are through rolling, and resorts to all sorts of superstitious practices and tricks that he imagines will influence good luck to smile on him. The "take off" not infrequently amounts to $100 in a single night in one oontz house. This "take off" goes to the house, and is almost all clear profit, very little expense being incurred. The oontz houses are, without exception, horribly dirty throughout.

The dens and "joints" had become so open and bold within the past year or two that they were the scenes of frequent fights and a disgrace to the city. Chief of Police Wood and Capt. Owens notified all the proprietors of the regular houses that they must close the games or their houses would be raided and closed altogether. In consequence these places have all been closed for several days. Oontz playing has probably seen its day here, for the police department have determined to break it up.

"Long John" has been the king of oontz players in this country for several years. Among the others who attained reputations among their fraternity as "high rollers" are "Silver King" Ben Ross, Tom Montgomery, Harvey Davis, "Capt" Crack, Taylor Murphy, Jim Sloan and Sam Robinson. "Long John" wears diamonds worth $4000 or $5000. It was not an unusual thing for the high rollers to bet from $50 to $250 on a single roll of the dice, and as high as $2500 has been known to change hands on one roll.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LOTTERY.

Odd Bits of Human Nature—How Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson Advocated and Aided the Lottery Business—Bunker Hill Monument and Christ Church Bells—A Lottery or a Bible Society—A Singular Bit of Social History.

By nine of those coincidences which are called "strange" in fiction, although they are all the time occurring in real life it has happened that, while Monsieur Lesseps has been agitating the idea of a lottery in France to carry through his new Panama canal project, the old Union canal, the very oldest canal in this country, and which was originally and materially aided in its construction by a lottery, has outlived its usefulness and has been abandoned.

The Union canal, of Pennsylvania, was the first projected on the American continent. It was suggested by William Penn in 1690, years before a canal was in operation even in England. The route was surveyed by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The drawings of the lottery in aid of the Union canal took place in the old Arcade in Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, near Seventh, and were regarded as occasions of public interest. The work was interrupted by the Revolutionary war, but later on Robert Morris, Robert Fulton, and Jacob Francis became interested in it.

The canal was eighty-nine miles long, and necessitated in its construction some of the greatest engineering work of the day. The first tunnel in the United States was bored for this canal, and a colossal pumping apparatus was used to raise the water to the necessary height.

The canal cost $3,000 000 (equivalent to ten times that sum at the present time), was worth to the country every dollar it cost, and would never have been completed had it not been for the lottery.

A rival to the Union canal was afterwards started by the Bostonese to enable "the Hub" to compete with New York; but although this canal was completed (through the agency also of a public lottery formed to aid in its construction) it failed to render Boston equal to New York, though it did much good, nevertheless.

Various public works besides canals reported to the lottery for aid. When New England patriotism fell short of finishing the Bunker Hill monument, a large lottery was suggested to continue the good work, and a "raffle" was gotten up at a "ladies' fair," to which Fanny Elssler, the dancense, contributed, and which supplied the funds required.

Even the phlegmatic Germans took kindly to the lotteries and drawings of interesting magnitude took place in Vienna and Berlin. The lottery then found its way, on the general principles of human nature, into Great Britain, where it took root and flourished. The first English lottery was for the repairing of harbors and fortifications along the coast. The first public drawing in England took place at the west door of old St. Paul's cathedral, in the presence of a vast crowd.

Queen Elizabeth, the most sensible and successful of English sovereigns, established the lottery by royal edict, and placed it under the control of the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer. So successful were its results that it was continued as an accepted institution for raising revenues down to the close of the eighteenth century. It was during this brilliant period that the banking system, insurance, exchange and paper money were first introduced, and all, if not born of, were undoubtedly cradled in, the lottery system.

The greatest public institution in London, or perhaps in the world, the British museum, was materially aided in its inception by a lottery. Nearly £60,000 were thus contributed to this magnificent object 135 years ago.

Meanwhile the lottery had gained a firm foothold in France. The mercurial Parisians took kindly to it. They dearly loved the excitement of the drawings, while at the same time the government took care to devote the major portions of the funds thus raised to public purposes.

At present, lotteries in France are in full favor for charitable and art purposes, and are regulated by government, a public official being present at all drawings. Over forty lotteries have obtained the sanction of the French government during the last decade. The lottery known as "the Central Union of Decorative Arts," had a capital of 14,000,000 francs (nearly $3 000 000). One lottery disposed of 600 000 tickets in twenty days. The Algerian National lottery sold over a million of tickets per month for five months, and the lottery for the Societe des Gens de Lettres sold over half that number at a higher price.

In this country, as has been previously stated, lotteries have always been popular, and until late years have been sanctioned while regulated by law. Religion has, even in America, availed itself largely of human nature's tendency to the lottery.

Churches, from Maine to Louisiana, have been aided by lotteries. The Philadelphia steeple lottery was managed by no less a man, statesman and philanthropist than Benjamin Franklin, and through its agency the steeple of old Christ church, Philadelphia, was raised and its peal of bells secured.

These Christ church bells are almost as well known and historical in the Quaker city as are "Bow bells" in London; the whole peal weigh over 9000 pounds, and are very harmonious—literally "music by the pound." They were cast in London and brought over with great care and large expense to Philadelphia. The lottery the funds of which procured these bells was regarded by the good men and women at the time as a public benefit.

In New England a lottery was originated for the purpose of raising funds to supply sailors and strangers with bibles, and succeeded largely in accomplishing its object. Thus a lottery became a bible society. Various Episcopal and Congregational churches of Newport and elsewhere have been built with funds raised by lotteries.

Two of the most noted preachers in this country, Increase and Cotton Mather, lived and died in houses built by lotteries, and the Rev. Dr. Elphalet Nott, of Union college, has written the best, because most truthful, defense of the lottery system. Rev. Dr. Nott was a historical character, the grandfather of the present Bishop Henry Codman Potter of New York, and the inventor of the celebrated Nott stove. The defense of the lottery system was before the New York legislature.

The first Episcopal church in Brooklyn, St. Ann's on the Heights, was erected largely by means of a lottery, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Page.

The famous charity hospital of New Orleans, one of the historic institutions of the country, has for many years been partly supported by over a quarter of a million dollars received for it during that period from the Louisiana State lottery.

Christ church, in Louisiana, the first Protestant church in that state, was erected on a site purchased by lottery funds, and various similar instances could be cited.

Colleges and schools in America, almost without number, have from time to time been indebted to lotteries for their erection or completion. Dartmouth college, Harvard college, Leicester academy, Rhode Island college, Williamstown free school, some dozen of educational institutions in New York state and Pennsylvania, and scores of institutions through the south and West might be enumerated. Roads have been constructed by lottery funds, also bridges, canals, and manufactories. In addition to the Union canal, already mentioned, the Amoskeag canal, and the Wilton canal may be cited; while Hatfield bridge, River Park bridge, Kennebec bridge, the Milton paper mill, the Connecticut manufactory, all owe their very existence to the lottery system.

Further, system Rhode Island owes to-day its free schools, Connecticut its orphan and insane asylums, [illegible] of New York state, its [illegible] water way in the world. Delaware owes to it its [illegible] institute, Maryland many [illegible] ities, Virginia its university [illegible] the Father of our Country [illegible] aging a lottery for the [illegible] Carolinas and other Southern [illegible] been signally aided at [illegible] this means, as have [illegible] states, the public lib[illegible] fire department and [illegible] Louis being prominent cases in point.

It may, in fact, be stated as a [illegible] ration, that every original settlement [illegible] portion of its [illegible] States was [illegible] liberal lottery [illegible] Company" [illegible] as the First [illegible] a patriot that [illegible] by in favor of [illegible] ideas of the [illegible] 1776, by means of a [illegible] management of the [illegible] lottery.

One thing of course—during the period called "the good old times" [illegible] garded as "the best days of the [illegible] lotteries flourished under government [illegible] tion. During the first half century [illegible] United States existence as a nation [illegible] three lottery grants were licensed [illegible] per cent. of the funds of which were [illegible] to public purposes and benefits.

But times have changed. There is [illegible] ion in lotteries [illegible] everything else, a while, at least, lotteries have [illegible] fashion in most States of the Union, [illegible] stock gambling (in which the [illegible] are greater, and the chances [illegible] less than in average lotteries, and [illegible] there is less "[illegible]" than in some of the "lottery schemes" flourishing [illegible] hitherto unknown.

In fact, the only lottery [illegible] magnitude now authorized in the United States [illegible] forms an important part of the [illegible] that state, and the drawings [illegible] place under the supervision of [illegible] leading men of the south—Gen. [illegible] gard and Early—to [illegible] names are guarantee alike of [illegible] ment and good faith.

The Louisiana State Lottery [illegible] corporated for some twenty years, [illegible] original paid up capital of [illegible] during its twenty years of existence [illegible] paid out millions of dollars in [illegible] every prize once drawn has been [illegible] promptly cashed.

Many bankers and merchants [illegible] numbered among "the lucky ones" [illegible] tune has often favored the [illegible] working portion of the population. [illegible] at a recent drawing of this lottery, [illegible] bine" of twenty-two car drivers [illegible] bard street railroad, Philadelphia, [illegible] divided a prize of $15,000 cash.

But with the single exception of the Louisiana State Lottery, all lotteries [illegible] constituted so important, and so [illegible] profitable feature of

MULTNOMAH REPUBLICANS.

A Full County and Legislative Ticket Presented Yesterday.

Very Close Fight for Clerkship of the State Circuit Court—No Other Contest Except for Commissioner—State Delegates.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

State Senators..... J. C. Carson, Joseph Simon, J. K. Wait, Donald Mackay.

Representatives..... D. P. Thompson, R. P. Earhart, W. T. Hume, W. B. Gilbert, W. M. Ladd, S. R. Harrington, H. H. Northup, J. J. Fisher, J. A. Strowbridge.

Sheriff..... W. R. Sewall
County clerk..... E. C. Wheeler
Clerk of circuit court..... John R. Duff
Recorder..... W. L. Dudley
Treasurer..... Frank Hachenev
Commissioners..... D. M. Dunne, Benjamin F. Smith.
School Superintendent..... George Harold
Surveyor..... W. A. Wetzell
Coroner..... T. M. Hurlburt
..... A. P. DeLin

The republican county convention was called to order in circuit court room No. 1 by A. W. Witherell, chairman of the county committee, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Gen. A. Steel was elected chairman, A. N. Gilfrey, secretary and A. W. Lambert assistant secretary. F. N. Shurtleff, Ross Merrick and T. T. Struble were appointed a committee on credentials, and A. W. Witherell, I. R. Mayo and Wm. Fliedner a committee on permanent organization and order of business.

The convention then took a recess of half an hour to allow the committees time to make up their reports.

The committee on credentials reported as per list given below, as published in Thursday's OREGONIAN, and the report of the committee on order of business is indicated by the detailed account of nominations published.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The names of Lewis, Cardwell, Carson and Lownes were appointed a committee to receive and count a list of delegates to the state convention, and were given fifteen minutes to report. At the end of that time they brought in a list of thirty-six names and the convention proceeded to ballot to elect thirty of them. R. R. Adams and N. Baum were appointed tellers and at the conclusion of the balloting an adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock, for dinner and to give the clerks an opportunity to count the votes. The counting was very slow, and it was not until 2:20 that it was finished.

Chairman Steel called the convention to order at that hour and it was announced that 65 ballots had been cast; necessary to a choice, 33.

The names of the delegates voted for and the number of votes each received are given below:

W. C. Cleaver	65	Chauncey Ball	56
Rufus Mallory	64	George L. Woods	56
George A. Steel	65	R. B. McGregor	56
R. W. Corbett	64	O. P. Paxton	55
R. P. Earhart	64	Chas. A. Malarkey	55
Wm. B. Williams	64	James Lotan	51
D. P. Thompson	64	William G. Telfer	49
F. E. Shurtleff	64	F. A. Bancroft	31
J. Fleischner	63	T. F. Wagner	22
John Ogilbee	63	M. A. Flynn	12
W. H. Mayo	63	J. E. Mayo	11
R. K. Hatley	63	Ross Merrick	7
R. P. Earhart	62	S. F. Scott	5
Jonathan Bourne, Jr.	61	D. Dunbar	3
J. C. Carson	61	D. Taggert	3
A. H. Tarnes	61	C. Shorey	2
Chas. A. Jordan	61	Col. Powell	1
A. W. Witherell	59	John Grover	1
R. K. Hill	59	T. Hislop	1
R. R. Williams	58	C. H. Hill	1
Sol Hirsch	58	F. C. Barnes	1
George L. Story	57	Col. Powell	1
Joseph Simon	57	— Stone	1

The first thirty in the above list, each of whom obtained over thirty-five votes, were declared elected.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Joseph Simon, Donald Mackay, J. K. Wait, John Wilson and J. C. Carson were nominated. The vote was as follows: Mackay 68, Carson 67, Wait 67, Simon 54, Wilson 17.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

R. P. Earhart, D. P. Thompson, S. R. Harrington, J. A. Strowbridge, H. H. Northup, J. J. Fisher, S. F. Scott, W. T. Hume, Wm. M. Ladd, W. B. Gilbert and J. E. Mayo were presented. The vote resulted as follows: Northup 69, Strowbridge 68, Earhart 68, Thompson 64, Hume 64, Ladd 64, Fisher 61, Gilbert 59, Harrington 48, Scott 17, Mayo 15, J. W. Ward 1. The chair explained that ten of the nominees had received the requisite number of votes, whereas only nine representatives are to be elected. On motion of A. W. Witherell the nine receiving the highest number of votes were declared nominated.

FOR SHERIFF.

The names of William R. Sewall and Peter Kelly were presented. Sewall received 43 votes and was declared the nominee of the convention. Mr. Kelly received 20 votes.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

R. C. Wheeler, mayor of East Portland, was the only one presented. His nomination was made unanimous on motion of F. E. Shurtleff.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

T. Cader Powell and J. R. Duff were presented, and it took three ballots to decide which should have the nomination. The first ballot stood: Powell 35, Duff 34, blank 1. As neither received a majority of the votes cast there was no election. The second ballot gave each 35 votes, blank 1. The third ballot was first to be counted in the second vote was given to Powell, and as it was announced a ripple of applause passed through the convention. The tellers had separated the ballots and were in for some fun. Twenty votes were credited to Duff to one for Powell, after which Powell stock took a boom and twenty-two votes were marked down for him. Then Duff received a few more, after which Powell's vote was run up to 33, where it stopped. Then Duff's turn came again, and twelve votes were counted for him, giving him 37, and he was declared the nominee.

FOR RECORDER.

The names of W. L. Dudley, P. A. Marquam, Jr., and John H. Williams were presented. Mr. Williams withdrew his name. The ballot resulted: Dudley 40, Marquam 25.

FOR TREASURER.

The names of Frank Hackeney, P. B. Sinnott and William Skoworn were presented. The ballot stood: Hackeney 45, Sinnott, 21, Skoworn 4.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The names of Benjamin F. Smith, H. Hansen, D. M. Dunne and G. Peterson were presented. Mr. Dunne was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Portland at the convention. Proceeded to ballot for the candidate from the east side with the following result: Smith 32, Peterson 20, Hansen 7—no choice. The second ballot resulted: Smith 35, Peterson 20, Hansen 15—no choice. The third ballot resulted: Smith 44, Peterson 20, Hansen 5, blank 1.

FOR ASSESSOR.

The names of J. S. Newell, Geo. Harold and Chas. Schramm were presented. The ballot resulted: Harold 43, Schramm 11, Newell 12, blank 4.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Prof. W. A. Wetzell was nominated by acclamation.

FOR SURVEYOR.

The names of T. M. Hurlburt and E. J. Sawyer were presented. The ballot resulted: Hurlburt 53, Maxwell 13, blank 2.

FOR CORONER.

The names of A. P. DeLin and H. Ccoke were presented. The ballot resulted: DeLin 10, Cooke 10, blank 10.

CONSTABLE OFFICERS.

The following ticket having been completed, the delegations separated, and announced the following selections, which were confirmed:

North Portland—Justice of the peace, B. B. Beach; constable, Sam Simmons.

East Portland—Justice of the peace, John Keegan; constable, Alex. Keegan.

East Portland—Justice of the peace, J. E. Ingalls; constable, Frank Buchtel.

The chair announced the following county central committee: J. C. Carson, James Lotan, M. F. Mallory, T. J. Mack and J. M. Stott, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

UNION COUNTY REPUBLICANS,

They Meet at Union, Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Platform.

UNION, Or., April 7.—The republican convention of Union county met to-day at the courthouse in Union, and was called to order by J. F. Baker, chairman of the central committee. Henry Wildey, of La Grande, was elected temporary chairman, and A. C. McClelland temporary secretary, with H. T. Williams as assistant.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committees: On credentials, Robert Eakin, James Payne, Charles Goodnough, W. T. Burdette and Jesse Imbler; on permanent organization, J. K. Romig, H. R. Hamilton, M. C. McLeod, B. D. Potter and S. Turner; on resolutions, H. Wildey, J. F. Baker, J. M. Selden, W. T. Wright, J. N. Saunders, L. H. Russell and W. S. Ford.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

On resuming the committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary officers be made the permanent officers of the convention.

The convention then nominated the following ticket: Delegates to the state convention, M. B. Reese, Jesse Imbler, S. O. Swackhamer, C. K. Duncan, Robert Eakin, Charles Goodnough, J. N. Saunders and Joseph Palmer; sheriff, A. N. Hamilton; clerk, J. T. Williamson; county commissioners, George Bennhoff and John McDonald; school superintendent, J. L. Carter; treasurer, no nomination; surveyor, J. W. Kimbrell; assessor, J. T. Guild; coroner, B. D. Hubers; representatives, J. L. Rowe and Charles Goodnough.

The delegates to the state convention were instructed to use all honorable efforts for the renomination of Hon. Binger Hermann for congress, and for the election of J. D. Baker as delegate to the national republican convention.

A motion to take an informal vote on the choice of the convention for joint senator with Wallowa and Umatilla counties was laid upon the table.

The convention adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the president of the United States, as set forth in his message to congress, placing wool, lumber and salt on the free list, thereby crippling three of the most important industries of the United States, and virtually destroying the wool and lumber trade on the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from Union county should use their best efforts to enact a more practicable and less complicated road law.

Resolved, That precinct assessments should be adopted as a proper mode of assessment.

Resolved, That we do not approve of the democratic measure now before the congress of the United States, which makes wool free and retains the tariff on woolens, and which places the burdens on the laboring class and consumers, and protects the manufacturers.

Resolved, That we have full faith and unaltered confidence in the time-honored principles of the republican party, and will do everything in our power to entrust to it again the administration of public affairs.

TIMBERMAN HANGED.

The Audacious Murderer Goes to His Fate Without a Nerve Weakening.

GOLDENDALE, W. T., April 6 (via Grant's, Or., April 7).—This has been a great day in Golden dale. In fact, the whole country of Klickitat took an interest in the proceedings, viz.: the first hanging within its borders, and, it is believed, the first legal hanging within the territory. The town commenced filling up on Thursday evening with strangers from Yakima, Arlington, The Dalles and elsewhere, and by 10 o'clock Friday morning no Fourth of July celebration ever equaled in numbers the crowd upon the street.

The day was beautiful; not a cloud was to be seen, and as the hour approached in which the murderer Timmerman was to pay the penalty for his awful crime of robbing Wm. Sterling of his life approached, crowds began to assemble in front of the jail, and at the gallows erected just outside the city limits, near the graveyard.

At fifteen minutes of 1 precisely the prisoner appeared, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputies. Those who had thought he would completely break down and lose the apparent nerve he had so far shown during his confinement, were doomed to disappointment, for instead of weakening the desperado jumped promptly in the wagon containing his coffin, saying, "I would just as soon lie down in that box and ride as not." A cigar graced his mouth, and as he passed out Columbus avenue he looked up at the windows from which people were looking, with perfect *sang froid*. The people at the scaffold were prepared to give him much sympathy while he approached them, till they saw the cigar and the cool devil-may-care look he had on his face, when all sympathy seemed to depart from every one.

On arriving at the place of execution he jumped down from the wagon, with his hands shackled, and when a deputy offered to assist him up the stairs leading to the horrible trap he said, "Let me go, and hurry up, if you expect to keep up with me."

While being strapped on the legs and arms he bade farewell to numerous friends and said he'd "be damned if he ever had been hobbled before," and to the priest who offered religious consolation he remarked that he was no hypocrite, and proposed to die as he had lived.

Just before the placing of the black cap over his head he was asked by the sheriff if he had anything further say. His answer being' Nothing more," the cap was drawn over his head, a deputy gently putting him to the centre of the trap, and in a moment, precisely at three minutes past one, the lever was touched and he fell some eight feet, dislocating his neck, the shock producing death instantly. The physicians timed his pulse, which continued to beat just thirteen minutes. He was allowed to hang five minutes longer, when, upon their pronouncing him dead, he was cut down and placed in his coffin and buried.

SPOKANE HAS BOTH EYES OPEN.

She Pledges $175,000 to the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., April 7.—At a mass meeting held here to-night the citizens resolved to subscribe for $175,000 in stock of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad. The officers of the road, President McDonald, Treasurer McIntosh and Attorney Thomas Burke, addressed the meeting. Several addresses were made by prominent citizens of Spokane Falls, and the amount required was pledged. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The company will begin to build on the 1st of May, beginning at Spokane and building westward to connect with their road leading out from Seattle. The company agrees to have the road through the Big Bend completed in time to carry the next harvest of grain into the markets of Spokane Falls. It will not be long until Seattle and Spokane Falls will join hands on the Columbia river.

DROWNING AT PORT TOWNSEND.

A Prominent Merchant, in Trying to Board a Ship, is Thrown into the Water.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.—Wm. Katz, a member of the firm of Waterman & Katz, of this town, was run down to-night by the ship Palmyra, while attempting to board her. The firm to which Mr. Katz belongs is the largest on the Sound, and is engaged in general trade, connected with which is a ship brokerage office, of which he had charge. It seems that he, with others, was attempting to board the ship, when his boat was caught by the bow of the vessel and cut completely in two. The boatman was saved without injury, by the Rothschilds's shipping boat, but Mr. Katz sank, and it is feared he is drowned. His body floated to the surface, and was picked up by the boat belonging to the firm of C. C. Bartlett & Co., placed on board the tug Pioneer, and brought ashore. Doctors are now attempting to revive him, but so far without success. Mr. Katz is aged about 25 and a native of Germany.

Josephine Republican Convention.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., April 7.—At the republicans' county convention for Josephine county, held at this place to-day, the following ticket was nominated: For delegates to the state convention, H. H. Miller, J. C. Wilson, Charles Decker and O. C. Biglow; for representative, C. J. Howard; for commissioners, S. Messenger and Jacob Haneth; clerk, H. L. Benson; sheriff, J. C. Moss; school superintendent, W. A. Massie; assessor, T. F. Croxton; surveyor, Alex Watts; coroner, O. F. Topping.

Washington County Republican Convention.

HILLSBORO, Or., April 7.—The delegates to the republican state convention are: Henry Jackson, T. H. Tongue, G. N. Hale, John Harrison, J. C. Moore, Thomas Tucker, J. W. Sappington and George Day. A resolution was offered to allow Tillamook and Columbia to choose the joint senator, but was lost.

DEATH OF J. B. CONGLE.

After Five Days' Illness He Succumbs to Malarial Fever—Brief Biography.

J. B. Congle, the well-known harness manufacturer and dealer, died at his home, No. 205 Sixth st., at 3:45 Saturday night. He was taken with malarial fever last Sunday, but got up the next day. On Tuesday he became worse and went to bed, never to arise again. His condition was not considered alarming until Friday night. Early yesterday morning there was slight improvement, but toward the middle of the afternoon he began to sink and grew weaker and weaker until death came.

J. B. Congle was born December 9, 1817, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Virginia in 1838, and thence to Missouri and Indiana. He was married to Miss Eleanor H. Gray at Lafayette, Indiana, May 26, 1844. He came to California in 1849, but returned to Indiana in 1851. Two years later deceased came to Oregon and settled at Corvallis, then known as Marysville. He was the first mayor ever elected in that town. He also filled the position of sheriff of Benton county for a term. In 1861 he removed to Portland, where he has ever since resided. He has represented Multnomah county in the state legislature and has served several terms as a member of the common council of Portland. He has for many years been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1874-75 he was grand master of Masons of Oregon. He was president of the Mechanics Fair Association and occupied that position for several years preceding his death, and was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was also a trustee at one time. Mr. Congle leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Williams, of this city, and Mrs. J. B. Wyatt, of Santa Rosa, Cal.

AN UNEXPECTED VERDICT.

Judge Sawyer's Court Gains Little Honor From the Ciprico Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is a difficult matter here for the public to understand the verdict of the jury last night in the Ciprico-McLean cases, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by the illegal issuance of Chinese return certificates. The acquittal of McLean could have been passed over without great comment, but the virtual acquittal in Ciprico's case cannot. If the public be justified in passing opinion, Judge Sawyer would come in for much criticism about his charge to the jury. The *Bulletin* this evening says, editorially:

"Nobody professes to understand the course of criminal law in these favored regions. It is as devious and as unreadable in the federal as the state courts. When Burns, the defaulting secretary of state, was at the bar of the state court, Reynolds, his deputy, was really put to trial; when it became Reynolds's turn to face a jury, Burns was tried. Naturally there was no conviction. In the federal courts the whole pressure of the legal machinery was brought to bear on Boyd, who had turned state's evidence in the Chinese certificate frauds. McLean got off, and in the case of Ciprico the jury disagreed. The trouble does not always seem to be in the same place. It is sometimes in the jury and sometimes in the manner in which the case is presented. It would be a subject for general congratulation if a judge were always right. But evidently we shall have to wait for some time for a judicial development of that character."

Another paper says: "There is a small chance for the public felicitating itself over the McLean-Ciprico trial. If any one beside the defendants is to be congratulated it is McPike, prosecuting attorney, and if there is anything in particular for McPike to be congratulated for, it is that he was not convicted for some heinous crime by Judge Sawyer's rulings, and thrown into jail for the rest of his natural life. The result of the trial shows that no criminal need have anything to fear from the federal courts at this place. The reputation of the United States courts for swift and stern justice was not got in San Francisco, and is not likely to be heard of here for some years. Between Judge Sawyer, District Attorney Carey and Assistant McPike, the strongest case for the people that was ever brought together in court has come to nothing."

A DESPERADO KILLED.

He Resists Arrest by a Sheriff's Posse, and is Riddled With Bullets.

FRESNO, April 7.—Thomas Patterson, a noted desperado, recently sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for robbery, and temporarily confined in jail at Visalia, escaped about a month ago, and since then the officers have been looking for him. Sheriff Meade and a posse discovered him yesterday in a corral about seventy-five miles from the city. He was armed with a rifle, and attempted to shoot as soon as the officers came upon him. The sheriff and party opened fire, and Patterson's body was riddled with bullets, nine shots striking, any one of five of which would have been fatal. He lived but two hours. The body was brought here to-day.

Scarcity of Rails and Ties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The scarcity of rails and ties is again delaying progress of the Southern Pacific's extensions. Though several ship-loads of track steel have been delivered within the last three months, still the demand exceeds the supply. The company has now half a dozen feeders in different stages of progress, and the force of men employed in the various capacities of tracklayers, etc., is enormous. The unprecedented demand for cut lumber from Fresno and Southern California has also caused a scarcity of ties, and the Pacific Improvement Company is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining enough for the Fresno extension, work on which is being pushed more rapidly than that on any of the other lines.

Anschlag's Head Examined.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—Anschlag, the murderer of Hitchcock and wife, has had his bumps felt by a phrenologist, who gives the following peculiarities of the murderer's cranium: It measures twenty-two inches around the base of the brain and fourteen inches across the crown. The conclusions arrived at by the expert indicate a moral and intellectual idiot. The organs of acquisitiveness and continuity are deficient, memory and perception are good, but his perceptions of right and wrong are wanting. The head is an inch below the normal in the occipital region and the posterior part of the crown.

A Disastrous Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—An *Examiner* dispatch from Newburg, N. J., says: The Big Mogul freight engine exploded on the Erie railroad at Craigville last evening. Conductor John Clarke, engineer John Bodine, and Fireman Boyce were killed. The explosion hurled the boiler several hundred feet over the stream into an adjoining field. Other parts of the machinery were scattered in all directions. The report of explosion was heard for miles around. The windows of houses were broken. Only the heavy driving wheels were left on the track.

An Army Rumor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is reported that an impression prevails among army officers that the recent appointment of Gen. Crook as major-general will cause Gen. Howard to be transferred to the command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and that Gen. Crook will be assigned to the command of the division of the Pacific. It is intimated that Gen. Howard has been given the option of remaining here or going to Chicago, and that he prefers the latter city.

A Murderer Captured.

STOCKTON, April 7.—A dispatch to the sheriff from Hailey, Idaho, states that Hy James has been captured. James killed old man Dougherty at Lodi, in a saloon, a year ago, while shooting at another man, and escaped to Gale and was carried thence in a box to Sacramento by a Chinaman. The sheriff had sent pictures and letters from British Columbia to Lower California. He started to-day for Idaho.

Robbed His Father.

RED BLUFF, April 7.—Three boys, named O'Connor, Thompson and Barsfield, were arrested last night and lodged in jail, charged with the robbery of I. O'Connor's house of about $50. Young O'Connor, son of I. O'Connor, confessed taking a box with money, watches, jewelry, etc., from his father's house.

The Real Estate Swindlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Simon Hamberg and Wm. Pilcher, who were convicted a few days ago for swindling P. M. Parker, were in court this morning to be sentenced, but a continuance of one week was granted, as their attorney desired to argue his motion for a new trial.

THE OHIO CENTENNIAL.

Governor Foraker Makes a Stirring, Patriotic Address.

MARIETTA, April 7.—The city hall was too small to accommodate the throng that gathered this beautiful morning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of Gen. Rufus Putnam and his band from the Mayflower. The first formal part of the programme to-day was the address of welcome by Governor Foraker, who alluded warmly to the memories they were celebrating. Particular reference was made to the effective works of Manasseh Cutler and his associates and co-laborers in demanding and securing the basis of freedom as a condition precedent to their occupation of the soil of the great north western territory. Its first organic law was that immortal instrument, the ordinance of 1787, and the generous, liberal, patriotic action of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware in voting as they did by their representatives in the old continental congress that slavery although an acknowledged institution with them, should not be allowed to put its accursed blight on this fair heritage.

Hon. George F. Hoar, United States senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced and delivered the oration of the day.

After the oration of Senator Hoar was delivered, ex-President Hayes was called out and made a brief address, spirited and eloquent. He was followed by Bernard Peters, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, in a graphic sketch of German pioneers. In the afternoon several overflow meetings were held in churches, while at the city hall Hon. J. Randolph Tucker made an oration. He was followed by Hon. E. E. Hale.

OHIOANS IN NEW YORK.

They Celebrate the Centennial of the First Settlement at Marietta.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The gathering at Delmonico's to-night was the occasion of the third annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, and at the same time the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, at Marietta, April 7, 1788. President Thomas Ewing, arm in arm with General W. T. Sherman, led the march into the dining room, followed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Wager Swayne, ex-Gov. George Hoadly, Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Carson Locke, J. F. Peixoto, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, S. P. Avery, Richard Butler, A. M. Ferris, W. Cochran, Wm. W. Este, O. P. Shaffer, Wm. A. Rogers, Hon. Wm. Windom, Hon. B. F. Jones, Hon. Murat Halstead, Hon. J. H. Driscow, George Alfred Townsend, Andrew J. Rickoff, J. B. Leavitt, Abner C. Thomas, Mayor Hewitt, C. C. Shaine, J. D. Taylor, W. H. Eckert, Hon. C. A. Dana, Ben. Lefevre, Calvin S. Brice, Cornelius N. Bliss, and about 200 other gentlemen.

Letters of regret were received from Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Senator John Sherman, Gov. Hill, Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, Gov. Foraker, Congressman E. S. Williams, ex-Congressman J. E. Follett, Senator Allison, ex-Gov. Bishop, M. E. Ingalls, John R. McLean, ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Munderson of Nebraska, R. F. Kennedy, and Senator Plumb of Kansas.

It was after 9 o'clock when the speaking began. Gen. Thomas Ewing was the principal speaker.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

A Saloon Keeper's Daughter Successfully Opposes Her Father's Petition for License.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 7.—Yesterday witnessed an exciting scene seldom paralleled in a court room. In the court of Mason county was a case involving an application for license on the part of a prominent liquor dealer named Livia. Petitions pro and con, signed by hundreds of citizens, were presented to the court by able lawyers, and the case excited general attention. The court sustained the counsel in favor of granting a license, and the decision was almost rendered, when a daughter of the applicant, a beautiful young woman, rushed into the court-room. She raised her hands and demanded audience, which the court granted. Then the fair complainant sent up such an appeal that license should not be granted her father as has seldom been heard. It was couched in the most chaste language, and burning with eloquence. For twenty minutes she held the judges and the vast audience spell-bound.

The counsel for the applicant had said that the alleged petition against the granting of license was signed principally by women. Rising to her full height, the young woman declared that "the fundamental law of the United States gave the right of petition to all, regardless of sex."

Her eloquence caused the judges to reverse their decision, and they refuse license.

SAD SUICIDE.

Destitution Causes a Man and His Wife to Take Poison.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Hans Stockeyed and his wife Fanny, a handsome woman of 21 years, took a dose of poison early this morning and died within an hour of each other, after being removed to St. Vincent's hospital. The husband was a Polish Jew. He had been out of work for some time. His wife was compelled to pawn almost every thing she had of any value. Finally the father, mother and a five-months-old baby boy had to live on hard crusts of bread picked from the street and refuse barrels.

The pair lived in one room only. About midnight a Mrs. Derring heard an unusual noise in Stockeyed's room. She went out into the hallway and there saw Stockeyed, who looked as though he was intoxicated. His face was ghastly pale. His eyes glared, and large beads of perspiration stood out on his face. Fearing the man might attack her, Mrs. Derring rushed back into her room and slammed the door. At 2 o'clock Stockeyed knocked at the door, and upon Mrs. Derring opening it, he said, as his face was black and blue: "We have taken poison, my wife and I." He then suddenly fell to the floor. Entering the Stockeyed room Mrs. Derring found his wife lying on a sofa as if dead, with her babe clasped to her breast. In a minute or so she opened her eyes and said faintly, "Go for the police, we are dying." An ambulance was summoned and both were removed to the hospital. The husband died at 5 o'clock, and his wife an hour later. The babe was at once transferred to the care of Matron Webb, at the police headquarters.

BLAINE IN VERMONT.

Senator Edmunds Caught Napping in His Own State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The *Times* reviews the triumph of the Blaine movement in Vermont, as recently manifested in conventions, and says: "It is known that the Blaine leaders have been quietly working in Vermont for some time. In fact, the still hunt was so complete in its success that it caught the friends of the other candidates napping. It is admitted by Edmunds's friends here that he was as much surprised as anybody. The complete success of the plan means the eventual retirement of Edmunds at the end of the present senatorial term. He ceases to be a political factor. As a piece of political shrewdness, the Vermont skirmish is entitled to a place in the front rank. It not only led off in the East for Blaine, and at the same time bowled out Edmunds, but it strengthens the importance of Blaine to his party by the unqualified support of a state hitherto ranked against him."

CHICAGO, April 7.—A short time ago the existence was hinted at of a secret, oath-bound organization, whose chief object was the election of Judge Gresham to the presidency of the United States. It is now stated that the organization is not only in existence, but is actively at work. It is known as the "National Order of Videttes." A local paper, which claims to have the most positive information on the subject, says the organization has councils, or companies, as they are called, in three-fourths of the important towns. It has twelve branches of the organization in Chicago, and more than 100 in the state of Illinois.

JACOB SHARP'S FUNERAL.

Every Effort Made to keep it Strictly Private.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Nothing definite can be learned as to when the funeral of Jacob Sharp will take place. The family refuse to give any information on the subject and even the undertaker in charge is as ignorant on the matter as the public. He has merely been told to have everything in readiness to hold the funeral at any hour he might be called upon. It is thought the body will be taken from the house for burial to-night, the relatives hoping thus to avoid the obtrusion of curiosity seekers. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the family are admitted to the house.

Augustus Rittge is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.'S STEAMERS leave Ash-street dock at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. May 9, 24, June 8, 23, July 8, 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Apr. 30, May 15, June 1, 16, 30, July 15, 30, Aug. 14, 29, Sept. 13, 28. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. May 9, 24, June 8, 23, July 8, 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. May 15, June 1, 16, 30, July 15, 30, Aug. 14, 29, Sept. 13, 28. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. June 8, 23, July 8, 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. June 16, July 1, 16, 30, Aug. 15, 30, Sept. 14, 29. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. June 23, July 8, 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. July 1, 16, 30, Aug. 15, 30, Sept. 14, 29. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. July 8, 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. July 16, 30, Aug. 15, 30, Sept. 14, 29. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. July 23, Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. July 30, Aug. 15, 30, Sept. 14, 29. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Aug. 7, 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Aug. 15, 30, Sept. 14, 29. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Aug. 22, Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Aug. 30, Sept. 14, 29.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Sept. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Sept. 14, 29.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Sept. 21, Oct. 6. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Sept. 29, Oct. 14.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Oct. 6, 21. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Oct. 14, 29.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Oct. 21, Nov. 5. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Oct. 29, Nov. 13.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Nov. 5, 20. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Nov. 13, 28.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Nov. 20, Dec. 5. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Nov. 28, Dec. 13.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Dec. 5, 20. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Dec. 13, 28.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Dec. 20, Jan. 5. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Dec. 28, Jan. 13.

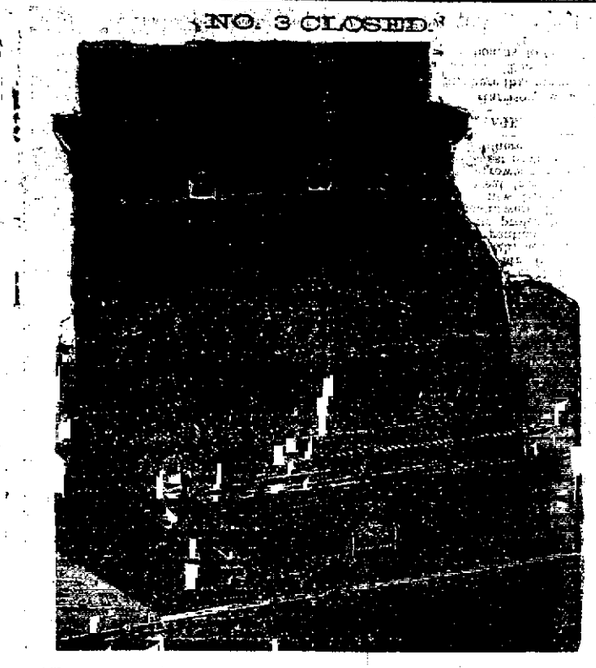
Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Jan. 5, 20. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Jan. 13, 28.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Jan. 20, Feb. 4. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Jan. 28, Feb. 13.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Feb. 4, 20. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Feb. 13, 28.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Feb. 20, Mar. 5. Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and New Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) at 10 A. M. Feb. 28, Mar. 13.

Leave Portland for Victoria, Port Townsend, Se



You Cannot Open the Drawer until you Register.

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THE MOST IMPROVED CASH REGISTER IN USE?

The Most Useful Time Saving Invention.

It will record all your CASH SALES, or both CASH and CREDIT SALES, FIFTY TIMES QUICKER than any process. A successful cashier that works for nothing; never makes mistakes; renders a "TRIAL BALANCE" with sale.

They are Simply Perfection.

There are over 6000 in daily use. YOU will never know YOUR LOSS, or what CARELESS HABITS your employees have fallen into until you get a CASH REGISTER. Call on us, or drop us a postal, and our agent call upon you with samples.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
A. T. WEBB, Agent.
149 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE.

An Unknown Man Leaps Into the River and is Drowned.

He Floats 200 Feet Before Sinking—He Repents and Makes a Weak Effort to Save Himself—Assistance Arrives Too Late.

At 7:15 last evening an unknown man committed suicide by jumping from the Morrison street bridge into the river. He was a cadaverous fellow and had a semi-consumption look about him. He was of medium hight, about 35 years old, and weighed about 140 pounds. His face was thin, denoting an absence of teeth, and his mustache a heavy sandy one. He wore a neat brown suit and a soft felt hat.

At the time given he turned from Front street toward the bridge and walked slowly with his head down as if meditating, along the north footway. When he reached the end of the first span Night Collector Frost approached and reached out his hand for the fare.

"I do not wish to cross," said the man pensively, "I am just out for a little walk."

"If you pass this line you must pay," replied the collector.

This put an end to the discussion, and the man thrust his hands into his pockets, turned sadly about and retraced his steps while the collector returned to the little house on the south side of the bridge. The man walked leisurely to the west end of the span, then turned about and walked about 100 feet and stopped and looked over the railing on the river below. A moment later he climbed up the railing and down on the other side and stood on the edge of a plank of the foot way which projected beyond the side of the bridge.

He was standing in a slanting position, his right hand holding the rail when Collector Frost, who was talking with a friend, saw him and called out "look here; what are you doing?"

The fellow paid no response, not even looking around and Frost ran towards him to catch him by the hand and was within a few steps of him when he released his hold on the rail and fell with a loud splash into the river.

He soon came to the surface groaning from cold and the persons on the bridge said "swim, save yourself; hold up hands" to which he replied "I can't, I can't" splashing the water wildly with his hands.

Mr. Campbell, of the bridge company and Drawman Wm. Holderman, descended a ladder leading to the draw protection, entered a row boat and pushed out to the rescue. When they came to look for the oars they found that they had been stolen and the two men found themselves powerless to render any aid.

Collector Frost called out to the steamers Calliope and Manzanillo, which were lying at the foot of Alder street, to send a boat to the rescue. There appeared to be no one on the former steamer, but two men appeared on the deck of the Manzanillo. For some reason they made no effort to save the man, and were witnesses to his death struggles in the water.

Albert Allen, a young man employed at the Waukegan boathouse, at the foot of Stark street, hearing the cries for help, jumped into a boat and rowed as fast as he could, but arrived too late to be of any aid.

Meanwhile the unfortunate floated with the current beating the water with his hands every now and then and trying to save himself in obedience to the suggestions of those on the bridge, but he could only moan and respond impotently "I can't, I can't." When he had drifted to within a few feet of the steamer Calliope, fully 200 feet from where he jumped into the river, he sank and did not rise again.

Mr. Frost thought the suicide was a man whom Dr. H. C. Coley, of East Portland, employed as a collector. Dr. Coley being seen, said the description answered that of Richard Forbes, to whom Frost had reference. A reporter went to Mr. Forbes's house, on Sixth and E streets, and found him alive. He laughingly said that he had been home nearly all the whole afternoon, and had no intention of putting an end to his life.

Policeman Byars thinks the suicide is an opium fiend, named William McMahon, who was arrested several months ago for attempting to kill a fellow with whom he had a dispute. The description of the dead man fits this person almost to a dot.

McMahon's brother, who was seen at an early hour this morning, said he knew nothing of the matter. He did not know of the whereabouts of his brother.

The body of the unknown man has not been recovered.

LOCAL NOTES.

See advertisement under "Help Wanted" for a first-class butter maker.

The funeral of Theodore H. Allen, Jr., will take place from Taylor street M. E. church at 1:30 this afternoon.

The graduating exercises of the medical department of Willamette University, will take place at Taylor street M. E. church this evening.

One of the deer in the city park shed its antlers a few days since and they were secured by Parkkeeper Myers. This settles the question as to whether deer shed their horns or not—at least as far as that deer is concerned.

The funeral of Mrs. Leonora Klime, who died at Good Samaritan hospital Friday, took place from A. P. DeLin & Co.'s establishment yesterday afternoon, Rev. Alfred Kummer officiating. The interment took place in Lone Fir cemetery.

Signal Service Officer Glass reports that there is a deficiency of 289 degrees in the heat supply since January 1, as compared with the normal amount of heat for the same period of former years. The deficiency in the rainfall since January 1 is 7.46 inches.

Chris Olsen and Lewis Wilson, who are suspected of being the persons who robbed Mrs. Anna Rasmussen, cook at the International hotel, of $425 last month, will have an examination in the police court to-day. After the robbery both it is said, spent money pretty freely for a time.

Two well-known citizens who are somewhat extensively interested in mines, have bet 2000 shares each of Arlington stock on the coming presidential election, one that Cleveland will be elected, the other that he will not. The loser is also to furnish a suit of clothes for the stockholder, and plug hats for the two witnesses.

A visit to the span of the railroad bridge now being constructed will be found interesting. The work is being done in a most substantial manner, and the amount of iron being used is astonishing.

Policeman Andrew Henline, who has been quite sick for several days, was much improved last evening. At an early hour this morning word was received at the police station that he was dead, but nothing definite could be learned.

The National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, is certainly a commendable institution, as they offer to merchants in all kinds of retail business a unique system for recording cash and credit sales, affording protection alike to proprietor, customer and clerk. Being mechanical, it makes no mistakes.

Mr. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla, who is in the city, says that never during the twenty-six years he has lived there has he seen the people so united on one subject as on the project of G. W. Hunt to build a road from Wallula to Walla Walla. The work of grading the road was to have begun Saturday.

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Over $60,000 of the Stock Subscribed—The Association Will Organize at Once.

The stock of the Industrial Fair Association is being taken up rapidly, and the originators of the scheme feel very much gratified that it has been so favorably received. Up to Saturday evening over $50,000 of the stock had been subscribed and some $10,000 more is ready to be added to the list as soon as the men can get a chance to sign. This is exclusive of Mr. A. N. King who will take half the price of the land in stock if so desired.

Said a subscriber: "I am convinced that this is one of the most profitable enterprises yet started here. The fair itself is bound to pay right along and the increase in the value of the land is certain to be great. The association will probably take the whole seven blocks bonded and in ten years it will be worth $40,000 a block. The Mechanics' Fair Association has expended $30,000 and has acquired no land and although it was a struggling concern for several years it has paid 10 per cent. on the investment. The stockholders have got back all they put in and a nice sum besides. As it is necessary that work should be commenced as soon as possible on the Fair buildings, the stockholders in the new enterprise will waive the thirty days statutory notice and the association will organize this week."

The following is a list of those who have taken stock: Frank Dekum, Geo. B. Markle, Jr., A. H. Johnson, W. S. Ladd, Donald Mackay, H. Thielsen, Henry Weinhard, John Dommerberg, R. Knoll, Chas. B. Dahlbender, C. W. Knowles; J. G. Bayer, Theo. H. Leibe, Baum & Brandes, Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Co., T. M. Richardson Geo. H. Williams, Andrew Kam, J. F. Sherman, H. L. Pittock, Geo. H. Durham, J. W. Hill, H. W. Scott, M. Gaffney, E. J. Jeffery, E. A. King, W. A. Scoggin, W. J. Malchette, Boyd & Arnold, W. W. Baker & Sons, Cleveland Rockwell, Frederick Bickel, Berger & Beck, Thomas Grainean, I. F. Powers, Walter Bros., W. D. Starr, Wm. Wadhams, D. S. Tuthill, George Good, Herbert Bradley, S. H. Parker, Frank P. Hart, M. D. Wisdom, E. B. Knight, E. W. Allen, Cliff A. Wass, A. C. A. Perkes, John Ellinger, C. E. S. Wood, L. G. Clark, Ellis G. Hughes, David Goodsell, J. M. Wallace, L. M. Cox, R. L. Durham, H. C. Wortman, H. C. Stratton, George L. Bickel, A. C. Roby, Richard Martin, Jr., A. M. Milwain, Edward Dekum, D. C. McKercher, Edward H. Miller, Richard Gerdes Louis Ferrer, Louis Pfunder, John Wagner, L. W. Gilliland, Adolph Dekum, Philo Holbrook, C. M. Idleman, D. F. Campbell, Otto Dekum, Ivan Hunnason, Albert Jackson, John Eupen, F. J. Alex. Mayer, J. Pollyka, P. C. Kauffman, Charles Kennedy, M. A. Gunst, W. F. Woodward, W. A. Gradon, John Robertson, J. E. Bangs.

In view of the favor with which this scheme has been received and the readiness with which stock has been subscribed some of the incorporators are in favor of building a brick building, or the first story of brick, and the upper part of iron and glass, and making it a permanent institution. Such a building would cost but little more than a wooden one and would last as long as desired and would be fire proof.

THEATRICALS AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, W. T., April 6.

The Irish drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," given at the Standard theater on Monday night by the local talent of this city, was a decided success and drew the largest house of the season. Mrs. Knight as leading lady in the character of Kathleen, exhibited dramatic talent far above the average amateur. Her impersonation was life-like and the audience manifested appreciation of her efforts with hearty applause. Mr. W. H. Brewster as Terrence O'Moore, sustained his reputation and added fresh laurels to those hitherto won on the dramatic stage. Mr. Brewster ranks with many of the leading actors of the day and for home entertainments the people of this city are largely indebted to him. Mr. Blake, in the role of Bernard Cavenaugh, acquitted himself admirably. This gentleman has had some experience on the professional stage. The remaining characters were all well interpreted, and the play a new triumph for the performers, and a great treat for all who witnessed it. Prof. Drowe's orchestra rendered some of the finest orchestral music that has ever been given here.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK.—The Harrison & Rodgers Company will arrive here this morning, and will open to-night in "The Paymaster," which will be on the boards to-morrow and Wednesday nights. "My Geraldine" will be the attraction the rest of the week. The company, which includes Miss Agnes Robinson, played to good houses at San Francisco for two weeks and then went to Sacramento, where the engagement was closed with a good house Friday night, and the next day they left for Portland. The company carries its own scenery.

OREGON APPROPRIATIONS.

The State Ranks Second or Third in the Order of its Allowance.

Probably the Total Amount will Reach $1,000,000—Columbia River Jetty—Portland's New Custom House—Umpqua Lighthouse.

Hon. Binger Hermann writes as follows to a friend here on matters of interest to Oregon people:

"For one, I am very much delighted," he says, "with the allowances made to Oregon for river and harbor improvements. At no time in our history as a state have we ever been so highly favored. These items in the bill amount to over $750,000, and the senate will add enough to swell the allowance to over $1,000,000.

"The sum for the Columbia river jetty is such as will extend the work far into the sea, and with a senate increase will enable the engineer corps to construct a railway down the coast eleven miles, which will facilitate the procuring and hauling of a superior rock.

"Assuming that $50,000 more will be added in the senate to the item for the Cascades canal and locks, we can hope for the opening of navigation at this point with another equal appropriation, and do the finishing up in subsequent allowances. The sum for the Yaquina jetty, in view of the limited estimate, is even more than was anticipated.

"If one looks over the bill and compares the aggregate allowances to Oregon with those of any other state, I think he will find it to rank second or third in the order of its amount. Other states have but one or a few public works for waterways, and they can concentrate, whereas we in Oregon have many. When they all appear in the bill they attract attention, and comment and envy follow.

Many members of the house express surprise that a state so remote and with a population only equaling some counties of the East should demand a share of the surplus revenue so large in proportion to the states along the Atlantic seaboard. We have the Columbia at its mouth, the Cascade locks, the bars below Portland, the Willamette river, Yaquina bay, Umpqua river, Coos bay, Coquille river (this at two points) the upper Columbia; and rapidly coming to notice as new competitors on the same list for improvement, we have Siuslaw, Tillamook and Nehalem bays.

In the line of large appropriations I have on the way the new custom house at Portland, and have for it a committee allowance recommended of $350,000. It is now the first on the calendar, to be called up as the first business when the committee on public buildings has its day. Then I have the lighthouse bill for the Umpqua, which is recommended for $60,000 and which building will be one of the finest structures on the coast. The committee on commerce shudder to report this, as they ayer it is larger in amount than any yet reported this session. They will most likely, however, report it.

"Looking at the subject," he says, "I think it must be conceded that Oregon fares magnificently among the states. For what we do get we labor hard and continuously. When the river and harbor bill reaches the senate it goes to a committee, where Oregon is represented by a vigilant senator, and on the floor of that senate we have our two senators, who will see that Oregon shall not suffer.

"The house committee greatly appreciated the Oregon exhibits of lumber, wheat, salmon, coal and wool, which I had on hand as I addressed myself to the respective portions of the state where these productions are the leading industries and exports."

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

It will be seen by referring to the notice of the Mechanics' Fair Association, in the advertising columns, that it is the intention of the association to continue to do business as heretofore under "the old flag," all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, and therefore the mechanics' fair will not be removed from its present location until such time that we are crowded out for want of room (provision for which has already been made, when that time shall have arrived). It is intended to make the coming fair superior in all respects to any held in the past. To this end contracts have been let to greatly enlarge the floor space of the pavilion for the accommodation of visitors and exhibits.

Superintendent Whiting is already at work securing new exhibits for the coming fair. The art gallery will be greatly enlarged and special premiums will be offered for meritorious exhibits from the hands of local artists. In a word, it is the aim of the present management to bring together such matter and material as to be able to show to all the advances which have been made in all departments throughout the Pacific Northwest since the inauguration of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association in this city. The present board of directors point with pride to their past record in arousing the public interest in the matter, and in thus doing, have made the fair a prominent success as well as having established it as an institution of Portland enterprise, one that has been instrumental in contributing thousands of dollars each year to the business prosperity of our city. Especially is this to be considered when it is remembered that at the time the fair was languishing for the want of that public support it should have received, all but one member of the board resigned, discouraged and disgusted, some of whom advised against attempting to hold any more fairs urging as a reason that the stockholders would have to be assessed to pay the current expenses of the concern, but by gratuitous services on the part of the directors, together with strict economy, without parsimony, in expenditures the association has been able to pay all the current expenses, and has paid back to the stockholders 90 per cent. of the $15,000 originally invested in the enterprise, 10 per cent. having been paid prior to that time.

Thus it will be seen that one Portland enterprise has paid all round; paid in money to citizens and stockholders; paid in educational ideas; paid in advanced knowledge and paid in refined social gatherings. This could not have possibly been secured without the cooperation of exhibitors and the public support the association has received.

With such a business record behind them the present board of directors deem it exceedingly unwise and unbusinesslike (having been elected for specific duties) to think for one moment of hauling down the old flag and thus surrendering the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association that has been tried and has proven successful in its undertaking to any new scheme or enterprise, however seemingly good it might be, that may desire to absorb the old association. At the same time the management are only too glad and gratified to be able to record the fact that the citizens of Portland are waking up to their responsibilities and privileges; that at last the moss-covered bucket that has so long hung in the well has been taken out and hung up to dry preparatory to scraping and cleaning, and that the mold-covered ducats which have been lying so long in the vaults are to have an airing and to be polished by passing into other hands, and thus in the near future to become instrumental in inaugurating and developing new enterprises. Let them come; there is room enough for all.

MECHANICS' FAIR ASSOCIATION.

NEEDS CLEARING UP.

The Goldendale, W. T., *Sentinel* publishes the annexed article:

Portland is the natural outlet of all the country tributary to the upper Columbia river, and it is but natural that we should feel an interest in her welfare. She has depended largely upon us for years for patronage, and we have depended upon her for our market; feeling that her business men would guard our interests as their own and not allow us to be imposed upon. And we are not now prepared to say but that they have done so to the best of their ability; but we have made a discovery which we propose to take advantage of, at the same time becoming the necessity of it. We can save 25 per cent. upon the net cost of our paper by buying the same in Tacoma, and shipping it via Kalama-Portland to Goldendale. We can afford to pay a little more in Portland than we do in Tacoma. To say that we were astonished upon receiving this information is but to mildly express our feelings, for we are not only convinced that Portland is being largely discriminated against by the different transportation companies, but that the business men of Portland have so long held a monopoly of the business of the Inland Empire, out of which they have made millions of dollars, that they cannot easily bring themselves to "let go" notwithstanding the advent in the Northwest of several new transcontinental transportation lines.

The *Sentinel* is coming to use considerable paper; it amounts to several hundred dollars in the course of the year; but while the amount heretofore lost in our business would not be enough to either make or break anybody, if the merchants of this upper country are all being used in the same manner, who purchase their goods in Portland, it is high time that they were transferring their regular patronage elsewhere.

Portland people must either put themselves in competition with other towns of the northwest or suffer their immense trade to leave them.

We said we were not prepared to say that the people of Portland were not carefully guarding our interests as their own, but we will take that back; for if the O. R. & N. Co. is making it impossible for them to compete with Tacoma as a supply depot, why should not they ship via Tacoma and the Northern Pacific and not depend upon the O. R. & N. Co.?

There is one thing left for Portland to do, and that is to lend a hand and push the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima road through to Pasco to connection with the Northern Pacific.

Here are statements to which the attention of the management of the O. R. & N. may well be directed. In plain terms, it is asserted that the Oregon company is maintaining rates under which Portland is at a disadvantage, as compared with Tacoma. A specific instance is given, in which it costs less to ship from Tacoma through Portland to Goldendale than direct from Portland to Goldendale. We should like to hear what the traffic department of the O. R. & N. can say about this.

FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

Several persons well acquainted with the topography of the battlefield of Gettysburg, as well as others who were participants in the battle, have recently called to see the great painting of the battle on exhibition in Portland, and all pronounce the work almost spirited and excellent one. Quite a number who have seen the painting of the same great scene on exhibition at New York, Chicago and Pittsburg say that the Portland picture is equal to any of them in all respects, and superior in many points of historical accuracy and artistic effect. The best attestation of the real value of the painting is the fact that the number of visitors shows no diminution. That is, the merit of the great painting is its own advertisement.

NO PENALTY FOR DUNNING.

PORTLAND, March 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Is it an offense against either the United States or the State of Oregon to dun a debtor by postal card, and if so, what is the penalty? Would the debtor have an action for damages against the sender? CREDITOR.

[There is no penalty for dunning a man by postal card, in a decent manner. If there is anything on the card libelous or calculated to injure the character or business standing of the party dunned, he might recover damages.]

DRAW YOUR OWN INFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In regard to the railroad from Wallula by way of Eureka Flat to Walla Walla, I see that G. W. Hunt says the Northern Pacific is not behind him in that enterprise. I also see that Mr. Hunt advertises in THE OREGONIAN for men, but gives no directions where they shall apply. In a Tacoma paper he advertises for men and gives directions where they shall apply there for employment and secure reduced rates for transportation to the work. From this one can draw his own inferences.

LABORER.

Read all the advertisements dealing medicines, and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FISHING MISADVENTURE.

A Misstep Sends Two Fishermen Into a Pool and Their Friendship is Dissolved.

There is lots of fun in going a fishing, for those who like that sport, but nevertheless there are sometimes disagreeable incidents connected with such trips. One of these occurred to two young men of this city, out in Washington county. It would be as much as a man's life was worth to give them away, so they will be designated as Abe and Jack. They found themselves, early on Sunday morning, on the borders of a beautiful pool in Gale creek, into which the stream rushed over a steep riffle, and where the current swirled round under the roots of a big tree and made an eddy, flecked with foam, which any novice at fishing would judge was a favorite haunt of trout. Abe took his stand at the lower end of the pool, by a huge old log, and threw in his hook, while Jack crawled along the precipitous—bank toward the head of the pool, where he balanced himself carefully and threw in his hook. And then they looked around at the blooming wild flowers, the budding trees, and the beautiful mosses and ferns, and inhaled the fresh air, fragrant with the odor of flowers and piney woods, and then looked at each other and smiled, as much as to say, isn't this gay. A few moments were spent in this happy mood and then Abe felt an unmistakable thrill run up his line and through his nerves to his spinal column and, moved by this impulse, he jerked out a big trout, throwing it over Jack's head, with a "whoop-e, hurrah." The fish, by a vigorous struggle, unhooked itself and began turning handsprings down the steep bank into the pool.

"Catch it, oh! catch, Jack," yelled Abe.

Jack felt out cautiously with his left hand, but the fish flopped to the other side, and Jack, cautiously, and in fear of falling into the pool, reached out on that side. Being in a precarious position he could not move fast, and Abe seeing that the front was about to escape rushed for it. His foot slipped, and in falling he threw his arm around Jack's neck and into the pool they both went, Jack up to his waist and Abe all under. Pulling himself to the surface and spouting like a whale, his hold on Jack slipped and he went down again, exclaiming as the rushing waters closed over him, "Save me; I'm a married man."

He came ashore at the bottom of the pool, and found Jack standing on the bank laughing at him.

What followed is nothing to nobody, but Jack and Abe never speak as they pass by now, and are not likely to go fishing together any more.

A VERY SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

PORTLAND, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Now that the question of advertising Portland is so prominently before the public mind I would like to give my opinion as to the best means of getting at it.

Suppose you were a farmer or citizen of one of the blizzard and tornado stricken states of the East. You had made up your mind to pull up stakes and live in the golden West. You had seen advertisements setting forth the beauties and climatic advantages of California, or some other state, and you had made up your mind to go there. When you arrived at Chicago or Kansas City, you were met by a man who insisted that Oregon was the place you wanted to go to if you wanted to enjoy life.

Even if you did believe him you would hardly go to Oregon, after making all arrangements to go to California.

I agree with G. H. H., whose letter appears in Thursday's OREGONIAN, that the best means of advertising Portland, Oregon, is through the great newspapers of the East. I have inquired into this somewhat and found that we could get one-half front page of the New York *World*, with a circulation of about 250,000, for $600, single publication. This would give ample room for some telling engravings and lots of printed description. When you figure on this you will see that the cost per copy will be very small; it will be very conspicuous and will be circulated all over the United States and the world, and we would be amply repaid for the investment.

I think if we had an advertisement one week in the *World*, next week in the St. Louis *Globe*, next in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and change around to different parts of the country, we would do a great deal better than to simply have agents in the different large cities, where they meet the people when they are all ready to go to the place they had selected.

In the advertisements we can refer the readers to the Portland office of the committee, where they can get, by enclosing postage, various circulars, etc., giving full particulars and where our real estate agents can get their names. Yours respectfully,

H. G. HALE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT LUDLOW, April 7.—Arrived—Schr Hueneme, San Pedro.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.—Arrived—Bks Vidette and Germania, San Francisco; bkt R. K. Ham, Santa Barbara; ship Palmyra, San Diego. In the straits—Ship William A. Campbell and bark Melrose, from San Diego.

HOQUIAM, April 7.—Sailed—Schr Queen, Alaska; schrs Sailor Boy and F. S. Redfield, coastwise.

TACOMA, April 8.—Arrived—Bk Nineveh, San Pedro.

ASTORIA, April 8.—Ship W. H. Starbuck, from San Diego, arrived 1 P. M., Ocklahama down 3 P. M. with Br ship Duleep Singh.

WASCO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The republican county convention of Wasco county was held at The Dalles Saturday. A temporary organization was effected by electing M. J. Anderson chairman and W. J. Roberts and C. L. Phillips secretaries. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and the convention then took a recess until 1 o'clock P. M.

Upon reassembling Mr. Anderson declined to act as permanent chairman, and W. H. Wilson was elected chairman.

The convention then proceeded to the transaction of business and nominated the following good ticket: State senator, Hon. George Wallace; representatives, Hon. T. T. Smith and E. O. McCoy; county judge, C. N. Thornburg; clerk, George H. Thompson; sheriff, Walter A. Moore; county commissioners, H. A. Leavens and George Young; treasurer, George Ruch; assessor, Hugh Gourley; county superintendent, A. C. Connolly; surveyor, E. F. Sharp; coroner, Wm. Michell.

The following delegates to the state convention were elected: N. B. Sinnott, W. J. Roberts, H. C. Rooper, W. H. Wilson, E. L. Smith, M. A. Moody, F. P. Mays, A. B. Moore and J. A. Varney.

The ticket is a strong one and will be elected.

People do not ask, what is OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER? They know it as the best liver regulator and blood cleanser in existence.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

C. W. BOYNTON. PHILIP HAGER.
C. W. BOYNTON SAW CO
Patentees and Manufacturers of
Boynton's Latest Wonder,
LOSS-OF AND
Saws Set
Saws and Files of all Kinds.
The celebrated Boynton's Pure Gold Stove Polish & Ceylon Plumbago.
Also, sole agents for Oregon and Washington Territory for
Harvey W Peace & Co
SAWS.
Hand, Panel, Band, Circular, Gang and Mill Saws of every description.
No. 40 First Street,
Corner Ash,
PORTLAND, OR.
Cross-cut and One-Man Silver-Steel Saws $1 per ft. Buck-Saws $1.50 each. Double-edged Pruning, $1.50 ea

Sneezing Catarrh.
The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches.—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.
But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and racking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT and an Improved INHALER, price, $1.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidneys and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

NORTHWEST TRADING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Northwest Trading Company will be held at its office in this city, on the 18th day of April, 1888, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of said company and transferring such matters as may be brought before the meeting by order of the Board.
R. G. MACDONALD, Sec.
Portland, April 7, 1888.

AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK
MONDAY, APRIL
Harrison & Rogers
Monday, Tuesday
"THE PAY
"MY GERA
GETTYSBURG
The Great Battle
Admission
GERMANIA
On Jefferson Street, corner
First Fine Sunday
Best of Refreshments
mitted. Come one, come all.
LOUIS ROED
THE HIGHEST GRA
"CARTE BLANCHE
(WHITE LABEL)
A Magnificent Rich Wine
See that Every Bo
MACO
SOLE AGENTS
O. P. T.
108 Third St., Albany
Frames and
Wholesale and Retail.
KOHN.
S. KOH
Wholesale Wine and
44 Front St., Portla
Sole Agents of the Most Ce
We Stand" Kentucky Bo
Bitters.
& Co.
ARD, SPENCER, B
Producers of the
CHAMPAGNE
130 Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Absolutely all t
For
pack
H. R
EASY LAWN MOWER.
for Ease of Operation,
lity and Rapidity.
that will cut uneven grounds,
close to walls and fences.
& ROBERTSON,
Hardware Dealers,
Agents.
For
For ages 18 to 18
the big stocks of
Cheviots, Tweeds,
gant styles, all new
from $7 to $15.
made in the very
and are regular
prices are down to
strive to please all.
Portland & Co
Elegant

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®